

# The ANNALIST

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## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

At the equator of the year, business appears to slacken a little more visibly, from a pitch higher during the last three months than had been generally expected. The prospect shows no signs of reversal, though some features are unfavorable, and the political horizon suggests possible hampering uncertainties.



WITH the first half of 1926 now an accomplished fact upon the calendar, the instinctive urge to retrospect and forecast from this vantage point of the annual equator is already expressing itself in various published expressions on the unexpected prosperity of the past six months, and a prevailing cautiousness of expectation as to the prospects of the coming six. The desired precision of comparisons is now impossible, since another ten days must pass before certain vital figures on the June performance of business will be available for study, and for completing the statistical picture of the first half-year. Nevertheless there is considerable that may be said and that is being said in a modest way concerning the generally unexpected buoyancy of business since the March pause in its active pace.

As the latest reports come in from the Reserve Board and from other sources, it is apparent that while most lines of basic production experienced a slight slowing of activity in May, trade generally was more active than at the same period last year; and it seems probable that the complete figures for June will show the logical continuation of productive slackening toward the beginning of actual, hot-weather Summer. We already have at hand, in the estimated production of pig iron last month, a sign of this movement: The Iron Age reports a drop of about 4 per cent. in the daily rate, this being slightly more than the usual seasonal decline. On the other hand, the estimated total production of steel ingots shows a figure exceeding twenty-four million gross tons, which is a record output for

the period, exceeding by about three-quarters of a million tons the previous high record, in the first half of 1923. This high tide of ingot production is of special interest to this article because it has been held here that the curve of ingot production is probably the most faithful single indication of the general course of business.

### Question of the Mainspring

Such comment as has appeared on the business record of the year, so far, brings into fairly strong relief the prevailing confusion, or uncertainty, of opinion as to just what has been responsible for maintaining the activity of business, in the past three months, at a pitch which very few thought probable last March. While the activity of business and production (except in iron and steel) has perhaps been rather overestimated in general opinion, its actual course has surprised the habitual "optimists" probably quite as much as those who tried to reason coolly from what seemed to them the indications of past experience. This surprise is apparent even in the steel industry, which has had its own times of psychic depression, and can hardly explain, even now, how it has contrived to create the semblance of a new sub-boom on the very edge of the midsummer depression area.

As this article pointed out last week, one of the baffling features of the present course of business is the apparent modification of the rise and fall of activity which was characteristic of the business cycle until toward the end of 1924. It was pointed out here, long ago, that the curve of ingot production showed an annual peak in 1923 and 1924; but that last year, in 1925, there was not only the (Continued on next page)

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usual Spring peak, but another high level of production in December, spaced only eight months, instead of the apparently logical twelve months, from the preceding peak. Now, we find that this last, so-to-speak pre-dated, peak of ingot production is itself about eight months wide across the top, exceeding all similar eminences in bulk. This bulk we may accept as a measure of contemporary business activity in general.

Then comes the question, What shortened the wave-length of business from the previous twelve-month interval to eight months or less? And another question follows: Is this shortening of the rhythm merely a temporary feature of business, due to some temporary stimulus? Or does it mean that something is transforming business toward a permanently higher level of more intense activity?

## Jazz, or Waltz-Time

Without wishing to be dogmatic on a

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subject which is obviously not well illuminated by our defective statistics, the writer ventures the suggestion—and the idea is evidently present in many other minds—that the pace of business has been more or less artificially quickened—"jazzed up," if that expresses it—by the intensive application of a superabundance of bank credit to a very wide, and not fully recognized, practice of the installment payment principle. There are those who firmly believe that business ought in a just world to be always rushing; and such minds see in the more cautious observer's expectation of ups and downs only a deliberately evil intention to depress business if that is possible.

It is pretty clear that the almost innumerable opportunities for using bank credit to stimulate consumption have brought the business of the country to a point where the effort of every producer is to bring about the largest consumption of goods that bank credit and intensive salesmanship together can force upon a not wholly willing population. Here is the appropriateness of using jazz as the symbol of present business—there is no rest in it. By contrast, there is the more endurable, more gracious rhythm of the waltz, as a symbol opposed to the spirit of jazz. The biologist knows, if the hustling business man does not, that even microbes can wear themselves out with a surfeit of plenty in the form of human victims. Some observers of business hold the conviction that human nature is the most fundamental thing in business; and they believe that while the seasons alternate and while men continue to be in considerable measure animals, rhythm will assert itself, in spite of credit and finance companies. Maybe they are mistaken. And maybe they will turn out to be right.

## Commodity Prices and Omens

Aside from the iron and steel facts already mentioned (though a rise in the price of heavy melting scrap promises some meaning later on), the probably most significant feature of the week's records is the drop of 1.2 units in The Annalist Index of Commodity Prices—this drop taking the average down to 150.7, which is the level of May 4, and which wipes out—at least for the moment—the advances of the past eight weeks. This is seemingly rather a large fluctuation for a mere stabilization movement. The presumption that it may forecast the still lower prices which many observers believe must follow from the growingly intense competition among many over-expanded industries, appears to be not without foundation. The reduction in the price of rayon, the increasing curtailment in the silk mills and the practical prostration of the northern section of the cotton textiles industry are difficult to interpret as signs of increasing prosperity.

Defeat at Washington of all the farm relief bills except the innocuous appropriation for cooperative marketing raises the possibility of political uncertainties in the coming Congressional election which may by themselves have a restraining effect on business. If the knowledge and mentality of the Western insurgents were equal to their talking energy, the consequences of the farm relief setback would be almost as serious as success would have been—inough in a different way. BENJAMIN BAKER.

## As Others See It

From The Franklin Fourth Street National Bank, Philadelphia

**B**USINESS has arrived at mid-year, still moving at a good rate, following six months of exceptional activities. Trade confidence, which ebbed with the severe liquidation of the stock market some months ago, and which was further chilled by the backward Spring, has improved. Moreover, the stock market turned distinctly more cheerful early in June, and numerous lines of trade have been feeling the belated stimulation of Spring buying. The result is that business men are exhibiting more faith in the underlying soundness of conditions. 4 1927

One of the most important indications

of the betterment of sentiment is found in the increased demand for iron and steel. This has been accompanied by price advances for some steel products. Operations in the industry are holding at approximately 80 per cent. of capacity, compared with 90 to 95 per cent. at the March peak and about 65 per cent. at this time one year ago. The activity in steel reflects a continued high plane of general manufacturing, despite some slackening which is normal for the season.

Other constructive factors are not lacking. Gains have appeared for retail trade in many sections; wholesale prices are displaying a steadier tone; the metal markets are firmer; hogs are at the highest price levels in six years; exports have increased and imports have declined; and the Florida boom has subsided with no attendant ill effects upon the country. The automobile industry has continued active beyond all expectations. Building construction is still on high ground, although there has been some decline, as is normal at this time of the year.

Industry in general has slackened with the approach of Summer. However, except for textiles and a few other lines, the relaxation is extremely mild by the standards of other recent years. Moreover, from present available indications, activities in many great lines during the first half of 1926 established new high records for all time. For the first five months steel production was 7 per cent. ahead of the corresponding months of 1925; building construction awards were up 17 per cent.; automobile production gained 13 per cent., and freight traffic 2 per cent.

The continued high level of trade reflects the ever-increasing standards of living and the extraordinary purchasing power prevailing in this country. Employment remains good and wages are high. Ample credit and absence of commodity speculation on the part of business in recent months have combined to avert any threat of enforced liquidation.

## Interdependence of Competitors

### From The Iron Age

Short-term buying has been demonstrating to the steel industry that high production is possible without large backlogs. At no time during the past twelve months has there been heavy forward buying; yet steel ingot output during the year ended May 31 was the largest for any twelve-month period. Cautious buying has become an accepted condition in the market and has begotten circumspect production. It has long been recognized that there is a surplus of steel capacity in this country, and there is a growing appreciation of the folly of a sales policy that would lead to overproduction.

Competition for business is still keen, but it is not the ill-considered competition of other times, which disregarded costs in the effort to stimulate business. It is realized that if the amount of business available is limited it cannot be increased by price reductions without encouraging speculative buying with its well-known dangers to economic stability. It requires no collusion between intelligent competitors to demonstrate that each has a right to existence and that no one of them can expect to obtain a disproportionately large share of the going business without bringing on a reaction from which all would suffer alike.

In 1924 and 1925 the absence of good backlogs for the mills led sellers to underestimate the extent of demand and therefore to be keener in the pursuit of tonnage. It took a long time for order departments to view with equanimity opening of a new month without assurance that the rate of mill operations at the beginning could be fairly well maintained. But today the adjustment to the market's habit of lock-step buying has even gone so far that there is no real panic when a week opens without orders and specifications in hand that will permit the making up of a six-day schedule for a particular department.

Prophecy is hazardous in respect to steel, and it would be unwise to predict that the market will not again see an old-fashioned buying movement, with advancing prices and lengthening delivery periods. But such a result of the springing up of a demand in excess of the country's capacity, it is fair to say, will not come this year or next. Meanwhile the better recognition of the interdependence of competing producers which has been in evidence this year is a factor to be reckoned with, since it gives promise of greater market stability.

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

**T**HE past five days have witnessed an abrupt and spectacular reversal of the reactionary market trend which characterized the preceding week. The outstanding event, of course, has been the recording of a new high for all time in the price of steel common. The previous record of 139%, reached on the 17th of the current month, was broken through on heavy demand, which carried quotations sharply upward with little reaction until 144 was reached last Wednesday. Almost as spectacular was the advance in General Motors, which also bettered its recent high records, although still slightly under the peak of last Fall. American Can, third member of the market trinity, likewise entered new high ground for the current move. Such spectacular events as these have overshadowed the movements of other stocks, although substantial gains have been realized in certain of the secondary industrial leaders. Among these the equipments and the motors have been conspicuous. Railroad issues have been firm but slightly less active. Generally speaking, the week has been one of sharp rushes in the leaders, with other stocks responding later and in somewhat irregular fashion.

The current move has now run six weeks. Unusual strength and rapidity have characterized the advance, which in several cases has canceled the losses of February and March. Such a move as this does not occur in a general bear market and many forecasts made earlier in the year will have to be discarded in consequence of the past month's striking events. Many observers, however, still remain at a loss to discover the reason for so violent an upturn. The business outlook is far from encouraging in spite of the flare-up in railroad equipment buying and the iron trade. Building activity seemingly has but one way to go, and serious trouble may be ahead in the automobile business, regardless of how well particularly efficient and fortunate concerns have fared during the first six months of the year.

On the other hand, the current advance has been led by the issues of the very highest grade, speaking in a technical market sense. The rapidity of the move and the absence of normal reactions on the way up, however, testify to its unusual character. Powerful interests are evidently behind the operation and mean to carry it through to a conclusion. If, as seems quite likely, the market has been run up to be sold, the remainder of the show will be well worth watching.

The industrial news of the week appears to have had scant influence marketwide, although it is noticeable that the favorable side of all developments is being somewhat unduly emphasized in the press. The steel trade still contributes optimistic reviews, but price competition is undoubtedly growing keener in the automobile field, and recently issued figures on wool consumption in May hardly make a hopeful picture. Just where any important industrial stimulus is to come from remains a mystery.

Monetary conditions continue about the same, in the larger sense, although the shifting of funds usual at this season of the year has brought about temporary changes. Call rates rose to 5 per cent. this week in response to the usual end-of-June requirements and bonds have drifted lower. Borrowings at the Federal Reserve banks by member institutions expanded, according to the statement of June 23, and the report of the Reserve banks themselves for a week later indicates further increase. This movement is the natural reaction from conditions produced by Government financial operations earlier in the month. Weakness in the Continental exchanges with the recording of a new low record for all time in the French franc has been without effect on our securities market. A. McB.



# The Investment Yield of Public Utility Securities

This is the third article in a comprehensive survey and discussion of the electric light and power utilities in the United States.



ONE of the major problems in public utility operation is that of securing the funds necessary for expansion, and the courts and commissions who have the power to determine the charges which shall be made for service are beginning to appreciate more fully the economic significance of their decisions, and to seek some definite criterion by which to test the fairness of the rate of return produced by the charges they allow. Funds will not flow to an industry if the income allowed is inadequate, as has been amply demonstrated in the case of the railroads, in which real growth has been throttled for a number of years. And if too great an income be permitted, the public obviously pays too much for the service it receives.

## Scientific Criterion Needed

This article presents a method of establishing such a criterion as courts and commissions feel the need of. The method is based on a study of actual market yields from public utility securities in 1924, those yields showing what investment returns were sufficient, under the conditions of that year, to induce investors to put money into the utilities industry.

The flow of money into new securities is controlled by the same factors which influence an individual to purchase those which are already being dealt in, namely the prospective interest or yield which he will receive and the investment risk which he assumes.

If all utilities were financed solely by the sale of common stock the yield demanded by investors who were placing funds in that industry could be readily determined at any time. This yield at a given time would be found by dividing the total net earnings of the industry by the total market value of the stocks which were then outstanding. The result would be the rate which the investing public at large considered adequate as a return for the use of its money, and one therefore which the industry must be permitted to pay in order to continue a normal growth. Any intention to foster a greater inflow of funds would necessarily be reflected in an allowance of a somewhat higher rate, whereas a lower one would inevitably tend to curtail expansion.

## Composite Yield May Be Determined

The corporate financial structure of most public utilities, however, is made up not only of common stock, but also of bonds and preferred stocks. A mortgage bond has first call on net earnings for payment of its interest charges; and because of the security thus granted to bondholders they are satisfied with a relatively low rate of interest. Preferred stockholders come next in line, receiving their dividends only if earnings remain after bond interest has been paid. Their investment risk being greater, the yield which they demand is therefore somewhat greater than the yield on bonds. Common stockholders, being the proprietors of the business, enjoy a return only if earnings remain after first paying bond interest and preferred stock dividends; and they accordingly insist on an even higher return on their money.

An approximation of the average yield demanded for either bonds, preferred or common stocks is not difficult; but the fact that the financial structure normally includes all three, and that each attracts funds at different interest or yield rates, makes it less simple to determine the composite yield demanded by

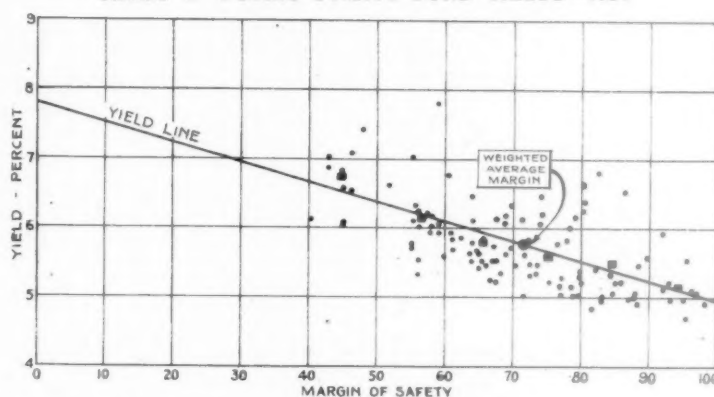
By HALBERT P. GILLETTE and ALFRED S. MALCOMSON

investors for all of the money invested in the industry. If, however, the relative importance of bonds and each class of stock be known it is possible to determine a composite yield quite as definitely as could be done if bonds and preferred stocks were non-existent.

The average financial structure in the

each of these major classes of security there is a sequence of risk which causes a difference to exist between the yields of two given bonds or stocks. And each must therefore be analyzed in order to establish a suitable measure or unit of risk and then to discover the law of relationship between yields and risks.

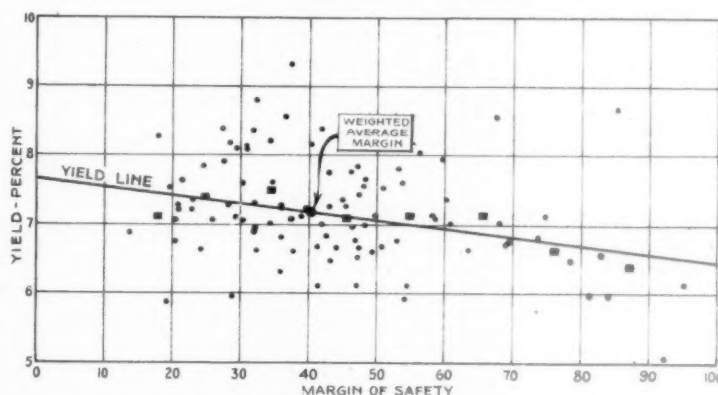
CHART 1. PUBLIC UTILITY BOND YIELDS—1924



public utility industry, and the yield rates applying to the three major classes of securities of which it is composed, have recently been made the subject of an exhaustive analysis by the authors,

The study which has been made discloses that in the case of bonds the key to the answer lies in the margin of safety, which may be defined as the percentage relationship existing between the

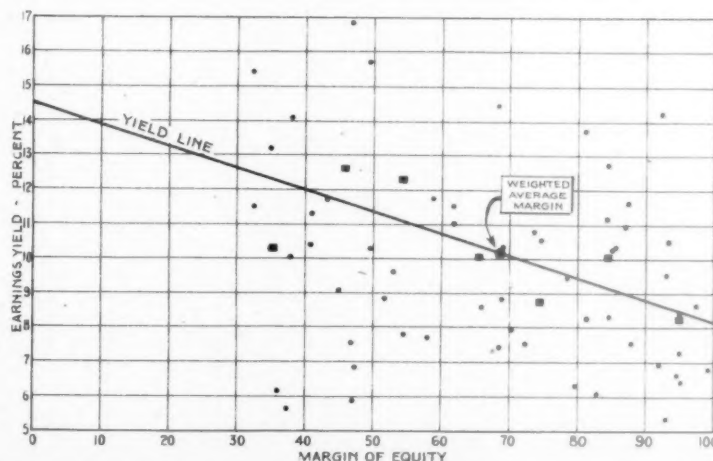
CHART 2. PUBLIC UTILITY PREFERRED STOCK YIELDS—1924



and it is believed that the results provide a firm foundation of fact from which it is possible to judge the fairness of rates of return in a number of industries. Furthermore, the principles dis-

earnings available for fixed charges and the earnings remaining after deducting the interest charges for a given bond and those of all prior liens. For example, if net earnings available amount

CHART 3. PUBLIC UTILITY COMMON STOCK YIELDS—1924



closed in the study have applications which should prove of value in various financing and investment problems.

As already noted, bonds carry relatively the minimum of risk, followed next by preferred stocks, leaving common stocks to take the maximum. But within

to \$100,000 and interest charges on bond "A," "B" and "C" amount together to \$30,000, the margin of safety of bond "C" is 70 per cent.

A more familiar expression than "margin of safety" is the number of times interest is earned, and the two

may be readily converted in the following manner: If the margin be known and the number of times interest be desired, subtract the margin from 100, and divide the remainder into 100. Thus, in the example stated above, subtract 70 from 100 and divide the remainder (30) into 100. The result is three and a third, which is the number of times bond interest is earned. And, vice versa, if the number of times bond interest be known and the margin be desired, divide the former into 100 and subtract from 100. Thus, two and one-half times bond interest is the equivalent of 60 per cent. margin of safety.

A tabulation of such margins computed for a number of utility bonds and of their concurrent yields at any given time makes it very apparent that there is a direct relationship between the two; and if the number be sufficient to average out the effects of individual characteristics inherent in each individual issue of bonds, a mathematical determination of the relationship becomes possible.

## Margin of Safety and Yields

This relationship is graphically presented in Chart 1 of bond yields, on which have been plotted the positions of a number of public utility bonds as determined by their respective margins of safety and average yields for the year 1924. These plottings have then been reduced to an average line by the method of least squares, and in order to more clearly indicate the relationship between the line and the plottings heavy black squares have been plotted to indicate the average of all plottings lying between each 10 points of margin.

A mechanical selection of the issues plotted was adopted, the details of which are too extended for the space here available but which will presently be set forth at length elsewhere. Debentures, short-term issues, convertibles and income bonds were completely eliminated; and the selection was such as to confine the plotting to bonds of an investment character.

This yield line therefore represents the consensus of the opinions of countless investors as to the relationship between yield and risk of utility bonds in 1924, resolved and equated into the simple and easily computed margin of safety. And from it may readily be determined the typical yield of utility bonds of any specified margin of safety or the margin which should accompany any specified yield.

## Preferred Stocks

Preferred stocks are treated in similar fashion and the results shown in the chart of preferred stock yields (Chart 2). As might be expected, the yield disclosed at zero margin is substantially equal to that for bonds at the same margin, for the risk is about the same in both cases. The definition of margin of safety for preferred stocks is identical with that for bonds, the percentage being related to the net earnings before rather than after interest charges. Thus it will be seen that a preferred stock will never have a margin of safety greater than that of such bonds as may underlie it. Only cumulative stocks not in arrears have been included in the determination, and convertibles were eliminated. The method of plotting is the same as that used for the bond chart.

Common stocks present a slightly different problem. A margin of safety such as that above defined does not exist, for the common stockholders are the proprietors of the business and own the entire equity. It is not uncommon to think of "dividends" as representing the entire earnings of the common stock, or proprietary interest, but this is erroneous, because common stock dividends are merely that portion of earnings which the directors decided to distribute at a given time. A line plotted from a margin

of safety based on common stock dividends reflects primarily the liberality or conservatism of corporate directorates or the self-restraint of the stockholders, and is only indirectly indicative of earnings.

#### Common Stocks Related to Margin of Equity

Common stocks have therefore been related to a margin of equity, which may be defined as the percentage of net earnings which is available for common. Thus the common stock of the company having no senior securities would have a margin of 100, while the common stock of one barely earning fixed charges and preferred dividends would be zero. Chart 3 depicts the yield line for common stock related to the margin of equity, prepared in the same fashion as those preceding it. Only stocks paying dividends out of current earnings are included. It is interesting to note that the yield at 100 per cent. margin on this chart is substantially equal to that for bonds and preferred stocks at zero margin, which is in logical accord with the fact that bond or preferred stock holders whose margin of safety has vanished are taking essentially the same risk as common stock holders whose property is unencumbered.

The foregoing is but a résumé of the basis upon which the three yield lines have been built up for a single year. The full details and the full significance of a study which has involved well over a year's continuous effort are much too lengthy to be gone into here, but it may be well to point out that individual securities may be selected which will plot at a considerable distance from the line. The determination, however, is the determination of an average, and variations are therefore to be expected. The yield lines represent not the yields of any particular securities but the typical yield of public utility securities as a class.

#### Weighted Average Margins

With this in mind it is obvious that if the margins for bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks of a typical utility be determined, one is enabled to read off from the charts at a glance the yields applicable to each. Such a determination has been made by computing the weighted average margin of all the bonds plotted and likewise of the preferred and common stocks. The result of the computation discloses a margin of 71.4 per cent. for bonds, 40 per cent. for preferred stocks and 68.5 for common stocks. Turning to the charts it will be seen that the corresponding yields are 5.73 per cent. for bonds, 7.27 per cent. for preferred stocks and 10.32 per cent. for common stocks.

The remaining element in the problem which must be resolved is the determination of the relative proportions assumed in the capital structure of the industry, by bonds and by each class of stock. It is clear that analysis of a par structure would not give the answer, for it is the exception rather than the rule for securities to be sold at par, and it is the actual or market value which produces a specified total sum of capital. For several reasons it is difficult to determine a typical market value structure. The discount feature of bonds arising from and related to the maturity date presents one obstacle, but an even greater one is the fact that it is possible in comparatively few instances to secure satisfactory quotations on all of the outstanding securities of any given company.

#### Determination of Composite Yield

There is, however, a direct and definite relationship between earnings charges and market values, and bond discount and coupon rates are all equated in the last analysis in the fixed charges. It therefore is possible to analyze the capital structure by determining the portion of net absorbed respectively by bonds, preferred stock and common stock. This has been done for all of the 137 companies whose securities are included in the plottings, with the result that the financial structure is found to be composed of 29.84 per cent. bonds, 12.42 per cent. preferred stocks and 57.74 common stocks.

Having now a definite financial structure and yields applicable to it, the weighting into a composite yield for all utility capital is accomplished in the following manner. If the bonds yield 5.73 per cent. and absorb 29.84 per cent. of net earnings for payment of their fixed charges, a simple division of the latter figure by the former makes it apparent that each \$521 par value of bonds will demand \$29.84 of the net. Similar computations for the preferred and common stocks are necessary and the summary of all three appears as follows:

\$521 of bonds.....at	5.73% absorbs	\$29.84 of net
171 of preferred stock.....at	7.27% absorbs	12.42 of net
560 of common stock.....at	10.32% absorbs	57.74 of net
\$1,252 of capital .....	absorbs	\$100.00 of net

The weighted average composite rate of return or yield for the entire capital is now readily determinable by dividing \$100 by \$1,252 and is thereby found to be 7.99%. The par structure may be expressed in percentages as follows: \$521 of bonds is equivalent to..... 41%  
171 of pref. stocks is equivalent to 14%  
560 of com. stock is equivalent to 45%

100%

#### Composite Return Varies Little

It is of interest to observe that the composite rate of return varies but little, even though the financial structure contains a substantially larger or smaller proportion of bonds or of preferred stock, for of course in such a case the margins and yields also vary in sympathy. This has been pointed out by other writers, and is now susceptible of definite proof by the above method. The composite rate has been computed for several existing structures and found to confirm the foregoing assertions.

The criterion deduced is a criterion of actual fact, for it rests wholly on published records of the yields secured by investors in public utility securities throughout the land. It is in fact a determination of the market price of the commodity money, and while it confirms the conclusions heretofore rather generally reached by courts and commissions, it goes much further because it affords a means of analyzing what has in the past been largely a matter of unsupported judgment or opinion.

The value of such an analysis as the foregoing may be illustrated by a quotation from the report of the Master in a recent case of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, in which he says:

If a computation for a final decree were now being made, after a complete development of the income tax feature, this recommendation might be somewhat different, but considering the uncertainty as to the amount of this tax, I am going to recommend that it be eliminated from the case at present and that the return be figured at 8 per cent. This would amount to more than 7 per cent. after the allowance of the highest amount of income tax that has been claimed.

#### Fair Return Adequately Determined

This is but one of the many cases where a utility has successfully established the fairness of an 8 per cent. return merely to have 12½ per cent. of it lopped off at a single stroke because the nature of the proof of rate of fair return was not such as clearly to define what was embraced in it. The composite rate of return herein deduced is clearly one to which a utility is entitled after, and not before, the deduction of Federal income taxes, for the latter have in all the determinations been included as a part of operating expenses. Had they been excluded the result would have been 8.69 per cent. instead of 7.99 per cent.

The authors believe that, while further study may possibly alter some details, the basic principles of the method described are the only means of showing the rate of fair return by appeal to the facts, and that courts and commissions are always favorably impressed and greatly helped by evidence of that character. One "opinion" witness may testify that he thinks 10 per cent. is a fair return rate, while another thinks 6 per cent. is sufficient. Must we guess at what is correct or take some intermediate percentage? Not at all. If one expert should testify that a fair price for copper is 12 cents a pound, while another testifies to 20 cents, would we be helpless to decide except by guess? Certainly not. We would demand market quotations for copper. Similarly, the actual market rental rates of money are, when adequately analyzed and properly related and combined into a composite whole, the only logical and incontrovertible proof of the rate of fair return.

public debt on account of the sinking fund. During June of this year there were no sinking fund operations because practically the whole of the \$317,000,000 of the 1926 sinking fund allotment had been expended during the first three quarters of the fiscal year. The Treasury had hoped that a semi-annual payment on the funded French war debt of \$15,000,000 would be made in June, which would have added to the debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts, but the failure of that pact to obtain ratification by either the French or American Government by the end of June prevented the collection of that bit of revenue devoted to debt retirement.

However, the exhaustion of the annual sinking fund early in the year has the effect of relieving the greatest pressure upon receipts at the end of the twelve months' period and during the past year the inauguration of this policy made it possible for the Treasury to forego its customary borrowing during the June quarter. Heretofore, it has been the policy of the Treasury to utilize the sinking fund for the retirement of maturing securities when they could be purchased at par as the law requires or by entering the open market at such times as seem favorable for acquiring outstanding Government obligations at an average of par.

Last Winter the Treasury tried out a plan of calling for competitive offers for the sale of specified Government securities to the Treasury for the account of the sinking fund. Third Liberty bonds were the securities selected and a maximum price was announced as the limit the Treasury would pay for these securities. Trial of this method of applying the sinking fund proved successful and the Treasury had no difficulty in obtaining the desired quota of Third Liberty bonds for redemption at an average of par. Purchase of outstanding securities by competitive bids was omitted in June as well as the customary quarterly offering of new securities, not because of any connection between the two operations, but because the sinking fund for the year had been exhausted. The competitive purchase plan was tried out at approximately the quarterly tax payment dates because of the convenience of adjusting Treasury public debt operations to those periods at which the Government is ordinarily most heavily engaged with transactions of that character.

#### \$330,000,000 Available For Debt

During the coming fiscal year of 1927, the Treasury will have about \$330,000,000 to spend out of the sinking fund in the retirement of the public debt. The response received to the new plan of purchasing outstanding securities from tenders of sale submitted indicate that the Treasury should have no difficulty in exhausting the sinking fund during the first three quarters of next year at the rate of a little over one hundred million dollars during each quarter. This would put the Treasury next June in the same position it was this year with respect to debt retirements of that character and relieve the end of the year pressure of expenditures upon the final receipts.

For the coming year it is to be expected that the Treasury will continue its heavy purchases of Third Liberty bonds which mature in 1928 and which are being steadily redeemed in order to lessen the total sum which must be handled upon their maturity date. During the current fiscal year to date the Treasury has retired \$357,000,000 of Third Liberty bonds of which amount \$317,000,000 was for the account of the sinking fund. During the month of June, \$40,000,000 was spent on Third Liberty bonds, which represented the use of surplus for the retirement of public debt of that class. Another three or four hundred million dollars spent on Third Liberty bonds is to be anticipated as the minimum for 1927.

H. E. SARGENT.

## THE UNITED STATES TREASURY



RESULTS of the Treasury's operations during June have thrown into high relief the new policy of completing as early in the fiscal year as possible the public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts. An even more pronounced application of this policy during the coming fiscal year is to be expected, but the comparative position of the Treasury at the end of June as compared with the same month last year shows the results obtained with the greatest clarity.

#### Surplus About \$390,000,000

Final figures for the fiscal year 1926 are not yet available and the prospects of changes in important items during the last few days of the twelve months' period make analysis of the transactions of the entire year hazardous. Thus, according to the latest Treasury statement as of June 26, the indicated surplus for the year is already \$389,400,000, which would appear to be virtually the figure announced by President Coolidge. With three more business days to be accounted for it would be expected that the surplus would show an increase above that amount. But an item of about \$11,-

000,000 is yet to be shown in the expenditure column under the plans of the Budget Bureau for allocating that amount of the postal deficiency for 1927 against receipts of 1926. This additional \$11,000,000 on the spending side would offset a similar sum of incoming receipts during the last three days of the year and to that extent prevent the surplus from creeping up above the President's figure of \$390,000,000.

#### Failure of French Debt Ratification Cuts Down Expected Receipts

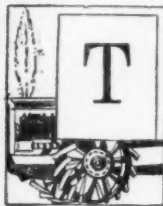
But the figures for the month of June up to the 26th are virtually complete in so far as public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts are concerned and furnish the basis for discussion of the Treasury's plan of getting these items out of the way as early as possible. For the month of June to date, debt retirement out of ordinary receipts have aggregated \$77,000,000, as compared with nearly \$153,000,000 during the same month in 1925. This difference in expenditures is reflected in the surplus for the year to the extent that June receipts are called upon to meet a correspondingly smaller volume of disbursements than a year ago.

During June of last year nearly \$88,000,000 was applied to the retirement of



# Our Gold and the Balance of International Payments

This is the second of a series of three articles on "The Destiny of Our Gold."



THE positions taken by leaders of thought on the gold importation question show wide disparity. Some whose range of vision is too mercantilistic to see anything but good in the acquisition of gold have gloried in the favorable balance of international payments which has brought us gold so many years, and if in any year the direction of flow is reversed they have advocated the restraint or actual prohibition of gold exports. Another group, composed largely of big international bankers and economists, regard this anomalously unequal distribution of the world's gold as fraught with almost tragic danger—bad for both Europe and the United States, bad even for the American banks, which some suppose profit in some mysterious way from the excessive plenitude of gold. This group would check its importation either by legal restraint or prohibition or by provision of other means of settling the net balance of payments due us, and they are prone to regard the imported gold as being held by us in trust for Europe against the day when Europe will be able to reclaim it. In a recent speech by the Federal Reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on "The Federal Reserve—a Gold Trusteeship," the point was stressed that the importations of gold and the development of the bankers' acceptance have not only made New York a new centre for the investment of the surplus funds of the world, but have also made New York share with London the responsibility of a world money market in controlling the gold movement and exchange fluctuations, particularly the redistribution of the gold which we have received from abroad, in such ways as will tend to stabilize foreign currencies, markets and purchasing power.

In practically every pronouncement the idea prevails that the gold hoard is not really ours and that in the imminent future our trust will end as the gold is restored to its former holders. Mr. Vanderlip, in his 1920 book on the world situation, held that in the light of the huge losses of gold by Europe, the vast structure of inconvertible paper currency, and the excessive size of our gold holdings, "we are more likely to see a net outflow of gold, though not so great a flow as would be the case but for our favorable international balance. And as an ultimate result, it appears inescapable that our price level must be sufficiently above that in European countries to establish the necessary basis for that ex-

cess of imports over exports which will be the logical final consequence of the war-time changes in our international position."

The ranking bank of New York, in its letter of July, 1915, said that for the enormous amounts of gold "coming to this country \* \* \* there is no prospect for any counter-movement while the war lasts, but eventually the counter-movement will come, supported by all the influences that naturally work for equilibrium," and that "it is a singular demonstration of the fundamental interdependence of modern society that we can-

not safely use this gold until normal conditions are restored," because "the inflation of nominal values" which the possible credit "would cause, would be precarious." Later, of course, under the pressure of war finance, we did use these early gold imports to support great credit operations, and when in 1919 and 1920 gold exports exceeded imports it seemed the forecast of danger was true.

But the next year the tide was reversed and far larger imports were received. This time the British bankers and economists were cocksure in their predictions that the effect of such shipments would be to inflate our price level to the point where we would be forced to take British goods in spite of tariff barriers. Their logic was that of history, for superfluous gold reserves and idle credit funds have always tended to reduce the level of money rates and thus stimulate borrowing and business activity, and raise the price level. To them the American gold reserves at their present level. On the contrary, any tendency to an outflow, within reasonable proportions, will be welcomed. Enlightened America will wave farewell to millions of its gold with a sigh of relief and not a single pang of parting sorrow." The governor of Barclay's Bank in January, 1926, declared in his annual address that the history after the French Revolution would repeat itself when the large gold accumulation in England was gradually dispersed. The degree of assurance felt abroad that we will lose our excess gold is shown by the fact that in April, 1924, the Swedish Riksbank removed all restrictions on the convertibility of its notes and on gold exportation, but set the restriction that gold could be imported only by the Riksbank, a precaution against the possibility of a heavy inflow from the United States consequent on an inflationary rise in that country.

Another group of bankers and economists based their expectation that we would lose our gold upon the fact that instability of paper currencies abroad would defeat the economic rehabilitation of the world and that both business and political interest would force the countries to stabilize their currencies and exchange rates, and that the execution of this plan would require the co-operation of the United States by way of gold loans to constitute the reserves necessary for the new currencies. The return to the gold standard on the part of the world's great trading nations was a logical expectation, and in the restoration of the currency in Germany, England and other countries gold loans have been made, the exports in 1919-20 and in 1924 going

partly from this cause. The error in the forecasts was rather as to the amount of gold which would be required for this purpose and to what degree credit operations would suffice to govern exchange rates, preventing the exhaustion of gold reserves and the necessity of actually shipping the gold loaned.

Those persons who regard price stabilization on the gold standard as prerequisite to the rehabilitation of international trade and prosperity look with greater equanimity upon the net exports of gold from the United States, feeling that what loss or difficulty may result from the reduction of our gold reserves will be offset by the improved status of international trade and the greater application to industry by the people abroad as they are relieved from the risks and troubles caused by fluctuating price levels. Their concern is simply that the deflation which is likely to result shall be accomplished under as favorable conditions as possible and under direction and control, so that what gold is shipped will be as effective as possible

in achieving stabilization. For example, they approved the gold loan of 1924 to Germany to re-establish the parity and convertibility of the new Reichsbank notes, and were no doubt relieved to find that the loss of gold was not followed by much deflation or financial disturbance.

The warnings against the dangers of inflation and the anti-inflation policy of the Federal Reserve Board have served not only to prevent inflation, but also to leave a large quantity of gold available for export, without forcing credit contraction. Much of our gold is superfluous, inasmuch as it is not in circulation, is not used as a base of credits, is not really necessary for safeguarding the gold standard, and is in excess of the legal minimum required against notes and deposits. Except for possible psychological reactions, this surplus might be exported with financial and monetary impunity. In fact, some argue that its

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TABLE III. ESTIMATED BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS 1919-1925<sup>a</sup>  
(Millions of dollars)

ITEMS	c1919	c1920	c1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
<b>CREDITS</b>							
Current items, visible:							
Exports of merchandise (net).....	4,016	2,950	1,976	734	388	970	666
Exports of silver (net).....	152	26	.....	.....	.....	36	34
Exports of gold (net).....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	134
Exports of United States currency (net).....	91	103	.....	.....	50	.....	.....
Current items, invisible:							
Interest on foreign investments (net).....	50	50	80	6351	6417	6464	6515
Ocean freight payments (net).....	93	93	33	7	.....	8	.....
Total.....	4,562	3,222	2,089	1,092	855	1,478	1,349
Capital items:							
Foreign loans paid off.....	515	571	255	78	23	45	140
Sales of securities to foreigners.....	.....	.....	48	216	412	319	411
Principal of debts to U. S. Government.....	.....	.....	.....	31	91	23	27
Total.....	515	571	303	325	526	387	578
Total credits.....	5,077	3,793	2,392	1,417	1,382	1,865	1,927
<b>DEBITS</b>							
Current items, visible:							
Imports of silver (net).....	.....	.....	11	8	2	.....	.....
Imports of gold (net).....	.....	50	667	238	294	258	.....
Imports of United States currency (net).....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	50	62
Current items, invisible:							
Governmental expenditures abroad.....	2,375	305	50	16	19	5	5
Ocean freight payments (net).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Immigrants' remittances (net) and charity.....	600	700	500	400	360	355	360
Tourists' expenditures (net).....	50	150	200	300	400	500	560
Total.....	3,025	1,205	1,528	962	1,083	1,168	995
Capital items:							
New foreign bond issues in the United States.....	436	506	665	637	363	795	920
Other foreign investments of American capital.....	534	939	427	6326	654	6114	690
Total.....	970	1,445	1,092	963	417	909	1,010
Total debits.....	3,995	2,650	2,620	1,925	1,500	2,077	2,005
Excess of credits (+) or debits (—) on current transactions.....	+1,537	+2,017	+561	+130	—228	+310	+354
Excess of credits or debits on capital transactions.....	—455	—874	—789	—638	+109	—522	—432
Excess of credits or debits on all transactions of the year.....	+1,082	+1,143	—228	—508	—119	—212	—78
Net change in foreigners' bank deposits and book accounts as revealed by questionnaires.....	.....	.....	.....	+375	+3	+216	—61
Balance representing errors and omissions.....	.....	.....	.....	—133	—116	+4	—139

<sup>a</sup> This table does not include estimates for motion picture royalties. These were used for the first time in 1925.

<sup>b</sup> Includes interest received by the U. S. Government from foreign countries.

<sup>c</sup> The data given for 1919, 1920 and 1921 are not comparable with each other nor with later years.

<sup>d</sup> Securities only.

loss would redound to our advantage by reducing or eliminating the menace of inflation, by promoting the economic, social and political stability of the world, by enabling Europe to pay its debts and by keeping the world from abandoning the gold standard and letting the United States hold its bag of then useless gold. Moreover, they allege, even if the loss of gold brought our country to a lower price level, the smaller amounts of gold and credit would still represent an equally strong base.

#### Predictions of Gold Outflow Unfulfilled

For years the forecasters have spread the apprehensions (1) that inflation will follow the heavy gold importations, and (2) that we are destined to lose the gold we wrung from Europe in its war and post-war necessities. The Cassandras are now as pessimistic as ever. Our business men have listened and waited in vain for the two events to occur. Prices are not rising; they tend rather to fall. With the exception of two disparate years, more gold has come than gone. The natural questions are: Have we been unduly alarmed? Is it really necessary or likely that prices will rise or that our gold will leave us? Has our fear of inflation and of the loss of gold been largely a tradition dating from the pre-war period when our banking system was so defective? Is it right to regard the gold as simply a temporary trust, or is it really rightfully and permanently ours?

Any forecast of the destiny of our gold should be based upon an analysis and forecast of the various factors which cause the international movement of gold and a synthesis of these several analyses and forecasts. Gold moves from one gold-standard country to another when the rate of exchange in the former on the latter rises above, and in the latter on the former falls below, the mint parity of their standard coins by an amount exceeding the cost of shipping the gold itself. Likewise gold moves into one gold-standard country from another when the rate of exchange in the former on the latter falls below, and in the latter on the former rises above, mint parity by more than the cost of importing the gold. Between these export and import points the rate of exchange fluctuates as the relative demand and supply of exchange determines. The American importers of merchandise, together with everybody else who has to make payments abroad for whatever reason, constitute the demand for bills of exchange in New York on foreign cities; and the exporters of merchandise, along with every person who has payments due him abroad or funds deposited there and who wishes to get his funds to America, make up the supply of bills of exchange. The rate of exchange at any time, therefore, depends upon the balance of international payments.

#### The Balance of International Payments

The history of the balance of merchandise, gold and silver movements from 1913 to 1925, inclusive, was shown by Tables I and II in the first of this series of articles. The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce prepares an annual estimate of our balance of international payments, listing as "credits" all items which, except gold exports, create the supply of bills of exchange, and as "debits" all items which, except gold imports, constitute the demand for bills of exchange. Furthermore, both the debits and credits are classified into "current items, visible"; "current items, invisible," and "capital items." The estimates for the past six years are given in Table III.

Of the current invisible debits, it is notable that the expenditures of the United States abroad declined rapidly as our army was returned home, until the last two years, when it stayed at \$5,000,000, a figure which probably will vary little in future years and which is quite

inconsequential, anyway, in a total of \$995,000,000 of debits.

#### Immigrant Remittances Likely to Decline

Net ocean freight payments have stayed at \$8,000,000 annually the past four years, alternating from year to year as a debit or credit item. The future of this item depends upon (1) the physical volume of exports and imports—this will probably increase as the late belligerents are rehabilitated economically, war hates subside, and trade relations are resumed; (2) the wholesale price levels of imports and exports—both will likely decline; (3) shipping rates—the present downward tendency of this factor will probably continue; and (4) the percentage of exports and imports carried in American bottoms—the post-war experience scarcely augurs a rise in this ratio. Since some of these items offset each other and no pronounced tendency appears in any one, it is probable that net ocean freight payments will continue an inconsequential item in the international balance of payments.

Immigrant remittances have declined nearly 50 per cent. since 1919-1920, years in which they were probably unusually large, due to the accumulations in the hands of immigrants in America during the war, to the dire need of European relatives in the wake of the war, and to the "marked depreciation of the exchanges inviting purchases of the home internal bonds and currencies for purposes of small-scale speculation and remittance." It is probable that this factor will decline hereafter, not only on account of the cessation of these occasions for remittances, but also because immigration has been reduced to a mere fraction of its former scale; the immigration of individuals without families and of laborers seeking temporary employment has been particularly discouraged by the recent immigration law; and the immigrants now here are becoming Americanized and further removed in time from Europe. Moreover, the sum remitted in 1925 was probably larger than it can average during the immediate years, because it has been a year of business boom, with steady employment and good wages.

#### Tourists' Expenditures Increase

The item among the net current invisible debits showing the most pronounced and consistent increase since the war is tourists' expenditures, growing from \$50,000,000 in 1919 to \$560,000,000 in 1925. This item is one of the most difficult to estimate precisely; the number of American citizens leaving the country and of those returning is known; but it is less exactly known what they spend abroad from incomes derived from the United States; what is spent by the average tourist probably varies with the cost of travel and living in the foreign countries. It seems fair to assume that the present tendency of Americans to travel and live abroad will not abate but will increase; it is likely that the cost of travel will not increase, but will rather decrease. The trend of these two factors—number of tourists and average per capita expenditures—will therefore tend to offset each other and keep the net tourist expenditures item from rising as fast as it has in recent years. Furthermore, the year 1925 was so prosperous that Americans were flush with travel funds beyond what may be regarded normal.

#### American Currency Abroad Will Gradually Return

From 1918 to 1923 silver exports and imports were sorely disturbed by the operations of the Pittman act. The net export balance of about \$35,000,000 in 1924 and 1925 probably represents about what our excess production is and will be during the years to come. The rehabilitation of the silver currency in countries that have been on a paper-money basis will provide a market competing with India and China for our surplus supply.

The international movement of the currency of the United States has been occasioned largely by investment in this currency by residents of countries where the purchasing power of their own currency was being rapidly reduced by inflation and where for the sake of security they were willing to forego interest and simply own non-interest-bearing but relatively stable American money. The tendency since 1924 has been for such foreign-owned currency, purchased in the period of greatest inflation during and immediately after the war, to flow back to the United States, the net import balances in 1924 and 1925 being \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000, respectively. As the foreign currencies, one after another, are stabilized, import balances of this type will continue until the former exports are returned, except the sums in Cuba and other parts of Latin America where American currency is legal tender. Undoubtedly the American money that now rests in the reserves of European banks will be slow to return. There is for this factor of currency shipments at least no prospect of net exports in the future.

The greatest and economically most important item among international debits and credits is the merchandise or trade balance. Its record since 1919 in millions is as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.
1919	\$7,920	\$3,904	\$4,016
1920	8,228	5,278	2,950
1921	4,485	2,509	1,976
1919	3,831	3,112	*734
1923	4,167	3,792	*388
1924	4,590	3,609	*970
1925	4,909	4,226	*683

\*Includes corrections for estimates of unrecorded parcel post packages and smuggled goods.

#### Trade Balance Will Continue Favorable

In no time of our history has our foreign trade been subject to so many powerful capricious influences as since 1914, and especially since the war closed; for example, the collapse of the artificially created American business boom in 1920, the removal of embargoes on shipments of various types of merchandise and gold, the imposition of tariffs designed to control exports or imports, the stimulation of exports by rapid inflation of currency in certain countries and the encouragement of imports by the same countries later or by other countries by a policy of deflation, the realignment of foreign trade as shipping was released from military control and as business relations were reopened by former belligerents among themselves and with foreign customers, the shifts of political fortune in conferences at Brussels, Geneva, Cannes, Paris and Locarno, the payments of war debts and indemnities, the flotation of international loans affording the sinews of trade or the reserves for stabilizing currencies.

In this mêlée our exports touched bottom in 1922 and our imports in 1921, since which dates both have increased by

approximately the same amounts and the balance has averaged nearly \$700,000,000 a year, being lowest in 1923 and highest in 1924. While some of these forces still buffet the trade balance, it seems that the worst has passed, inasmuch as the Federal Reserve authorities seem competent and determined to smooth the business cycle; merchandise and gold now flow quite freely from country to country; less occasion exists for hostile defensive or retaliatory tariffs since currencies and exchange rates are more stabilized; inflation has done its worst, except possibly in France; the channels of international trade have become more fixed, a higher degree of international amity has been achieved, the most necessitous foreign borrowers have been cared for, and the productive capacity of the various countries has more nearly reached its full utilization. It seems therefore that the trade balances of 1924 and 1925 approximate what will prove our normal annual balance in the near future. In other words, it will continue to be favorable in an amount probably exceeding the half-billion dollar pre-war average balance.

#### Use Must Be Found for Our Trade and Interest Balances

Our annual export trade balance is largely created during the Autumn and early Winter months; in the first half of the year it shrinks to very narrow figures, in fact, in 1923 and 1926 the first quarter showed net import balances. An examination of the character of our imports during the first quarter of 1926 shows that of the \$185,000,000 increase over the first three months of last year nearly \$150,000,000 was due to larger shipments of raw materials and the remainder is more than covered by increases in crude foodstuffs and semi-manufactures. On the other hand, of the exports crude materials, crude foodstuffs and semi-manufactures showed a combined decrease of \$190,000,000, whereas manufactured foodstuffs and finished manufactures increased \$33,000,000. Not only, therefore, on the basis of recent figures does the future promise a sizable favorable balance of trade but its quality is also becoming more favorable to American industry.

As a debtor nation before the late war the United States found need for her annual average favorable trade balance of a half billion dollars in meeting the debits against her in the "invisible items" of interest, borrowings, services, remittances and travel. But in the process of war and post-war finance she became a creditor nation, with a favorable net balance of interest payments rising from \$50,000,000 in 1919 to \$515,000,000 in 1925. Obviously, therefore, if we hope to develop our export trade we must find some way of using abroad not only our trade balance but also our interest balance, which presumably will grow in the future; otherwise the net payments must be made in commodities pouring over our tariff bearer or in gold.



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# Europe From an American Point of View



FOR Europe the half-year ends gloomily and many are the elements making for sadness—the British strike, the politico-financial embroilment in France, continuance of industrial depression in Germany, the exhausting necessity of high-power incitement in Italy to justify Fascismo, the revolution in Portugal, the ineffable messes in Poland and Rumania, the (let us not say eclipse, but at least) temporary obfuscation of the Spirit of Locarno, move in like depressing sort.

On the other hand, it is quite conceivable that before many weeks the British coal strike and the French impasse will be happily ended by constructive solutions and with restorative effects on all Europe; that the League will disembarass itself; that the dove of Locarno will again brightly preen her now drooping wings; and all that. And here is a consideration: is it not of first importance? It may scarcely be doubted that Europe is increasingly becoming convinced of the necessity of economic coöperation, of breaking down silly barriers. A good many of us conceive far greater hopes of the coming International Economic Conference (under League auspices) than of all your disarmament palaver. Really, is it not very possible that the conference will mark the beginning of a happy era for Europe?

## GREAT BRITAIN

IN addition to the bill making permissive (should the miners consent thereto) for the next five years an eight-hour working day in the mines (The Seven Hours act remaining the while in the Statute Book) the British Government has submitted to the Commons a bill which goes a considerable part of the way toward providing for reorganization of the coal-mining industry as recommended in the report of the Royal Coal Commission. The working-day bill was passed by the Commons on June 29 (355 to 163) after extremely fierce discussion. The reorganization bill, still under consideration by the Commons provides for amalgamations, for improvements in organization and methods, and for creation of a miners' welfare fund by a 5 per cent. levy on royalties. It does not, however, provide for purchase of the royalties by the Government as recommended by the Coal Commission. That, presumably, will come later.

In discussions on the working-day bill, a spokesman for the Government pointed out that in the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, apart from the subsidy, 88 tons out of every 100 produced in Scotland were produced at a loss, 90 out of every 100 in South Wales, 97 in Durham, and the whole tonnage in Northumberland.

June 29 was the sixtieth day of the coal strike. The shortage of coal stocks is alarming. A good deal of coal is being imported and arrangements have been made for enormous importations from Germany and the United States in the near future.

A Cabinet committee is considering new legislation for making the general strike definitely illegal.

The pound sterling continues to hold up; on June 29 stood at \$4.86½, the highest since the war. But the Bank of England is acting with commendable caution. It recognizes that the effects on the money market of industrial troubles are apt to manifest themselves tardily. Still its gold reserves continue to mount; but it apprehends commencement at no distant date of a movement of gold away from the realm by consequence of increase of the import surplus and decrease of invisible exports. Therefore it does

not reduce the Bank rate. The Bank's present gold holdings total about £150,000,000, as against about £156,000,000 at the date of return to the gold standard, last year's highest of about £164,500,000, and this year's lowest of about £144,000,000.

The railways show a desperate falling off in traffic receipts. British iron and steel have practically ceased to compete in foreign markets, and indeed important orders for foreign iron and steel have been placed. Unemployment continues to mount at the rate of about 20,000 per week.

The appetite of the public for new securities continues remarkably keen. At first blush it seem anomalous that the market for securities should thrive on the strike and the general industrial depression. But the explanation is natural enough. Capital moves from trade into speculation through the desire to recoup losses in trade. The situation thus created is sufficiently melancholy. Actually, the wealth of the realm is being appreciably diminished.

The British Government announces that the debt of the Russian to the British Government, including accumulated interest, amounts to £804,000,000; that claims to a total of £225,000,000 have been lodged by British nationals against the Russian Government, and that Russian counterclaims have not been definitely formulated.

## FRANCE

IN order to comprehend the French economic, financial and fiscal situation, we must continue to follow closely the political developments.

On June 22 Briand began his second attempt (his first vain attempt was followed by Herriot's failure) to form a Government to succeed the Government headed by himself which resigned on June 15. Contrary to expectations, M. Poincaré refused the Finance post. His reasons for declining we do not know, but it is probable that, convinced that he could put through his program only by decree, he had equally convinced himself that the Chamber would not grant the power of decree. Finally Briand turned to Caillaux, offering him the Finance post coupled with the Vice Presidency of the Council (the latter had always hitherto been coupled with the Ministry of Justice; and Caillaux accepted. The new Cabinet was announced on the 23d. The members are mostly of the moderate Left, and the hand of Caillaux is clearly evident in the make-up. The price of the "wizard's" services was as free a hand and as firm support as Briand could insure him.

The program of Caillaux has yet to be disclosed. Indeed, the probability is that it considerably lacks of complete formulation. He seems to be feeling his way. He is convinced that consummation of the debt agreement with the United States is a necessary preliminary to fiscal and financial rehabilitation; but apparently he is no less convinced that the Chamber would not ratify under present conditions. It seems probable that certain widely printed rumors were floated by him: as that Washington would be approached with a view to modifications of or additions to the Berenger agreement, such as addition of a "transfer" clause and a "safety" clause and elimination or saving interpretation of Article VII; and again that the New York Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of England would be asked to pledge credits for protection of the franc against speculation on the New York and London exchanges in like manner as the New York Federal Reserve Bank pledged credits for the protection of the pound when Britain returned to the gold standard: the which pledges

might be expected to smooth the path to ratification by the French Parliament of the Berenger agreement and a similar Franco-British agreement. As to change in the Berenger agreement, that is about as probable as aridity in Manhattan; as to the credits, conceivably there might be "something doing" in that direction if the business were carried delicately.

Against such vagueness, there is something positive to record. Caillaux has begun to retrench; and he has dismissed M. Robineau, Governor of the Bank of France, and replaced him by his own man, M. Moreau, one-time General Director of the Bank of Algeria. M. Caillaux issued the following statement in connection with the change: "M. Moreau has been trained in the school of the great financiers of State. In accordance with their doctrines he will firmly maintain the independence of our great bank of issue, whose credit must remain distinct from that of the State."

Very well; Mr. Strong and Mr. Montagu Norman could say "Amen" to that. But when M. Caillaux adds, "He receives this mission from the Government, of whose policy he will be a faithful interpreter," a certain nervousness is justified. M. Robineau, it will be remembered, obstinately refused to allow any part of the gold reserve of the Bank of France to be thrown on 'change in defense of the franc; he was an ardent champion of the independence of the Bank, but not a "faithful interpreter" of the Government. He proposed to keep that reserve intact for support of the franc when it should be stabilized at a new gold value. What are the intentions of M. Caillaux respecting that reserve? That is a grand question. Perhaps one is well advised to eschew prognostications, possessing one's soul in patience until M. Caillaux may be pleased to disclose his hand. He has promised a complete statement of policy on Tuesday, July 6.

On June 29 Premier Briand presented his tenth Cabinet to the Chamber and received a vote of confidence, 290 to 130. But this vote was purely provisional, 160 Deputies (the Right) abstaining. The Ministerial declaration was rather vague except in so far as it indicated that Parliament would not be asked to consummate the debt agreement with Washington before an understanding had been reached with the British Government respecting France's debt to that Government. The liabilities of the Treasury must be known in full. Ratification, the "declaration" asserted, must presuppose that "the Government is certain that it has at its disposal the means for establishment of a money capable of withstanding without depreciation the effort at liberation demanded of it." The reference is to the credit glanced at above. Apparently so.

The situation is still in the air. Let us hope that on Tuesday M. Caillaux will anchor it safely, fully deflating the gas bags. One awaits impatiently the report of the Experts' Commission which had been promised for June 25. It is, however, reassuring to be informed by Briand that "the plan of the experts agrees in outline with the general views of the Government."

The franc, which stood at 2.72½ cents on New York exchange on June 15, the date of the resignation of the late Briand Cabinet, rose to 2.92 on June 24. The next day it fell to 2.85½ on a rumor that M. Robineau, Governor of the Bank of France, had been dismissed. On the 28th it had rallied to 2.90¼, but on the 29th, no doubt in consequence of the somewhat discouraging bouquet of the day's cables from Paris, it fell to 2.87½. In sympathy, the Belgian franc fell to 2.82½, and the Italian lira to 3.61½.

We are informed that the index figure covering twenty branches of French industry (pre-war 100) for March was 127.06; for April, 122.84. The falling off of economic activity in recent months is said to be significantly reflected in the revenues from taxation.

## GERMANY

DEFEAT of the referendum which proposed confiscation of the properties of former ruling families of Germany is generally regarded as of happy significance in two ways: (1) As indicating respect of the mass of the German people for the principle of property; (2) As indicating a comfortable majority of anti-monarchists in Germany and by the same token stability of the republic. It is significant that the Berlin Stock Exchange experienced a notable boom hotfoot on the heels of the referendum. As to (1), to be sure three-eighths of the electorate voted for confiscation in this instance, but the instance was peculiar; it is fairly certain that the great majority of these three-eighths indicated by their votes only the bitterest hatred for their ex-rulers, but had no notion of challenging the principle of private property. As to (2), to be sure only three-eighths of the electorate clearly evinced hatred of the ex-rulers, yet it may scarcely be doubted that there are enough others who are equally anti-monarchical but cannot stomach the notion of confiscation even as against the princes to make a safe majority of German voters opposed to monarchical restoration. The princes, by the way, are not to keep all the properties claimed by them. The Reichstag is debating a compromise measure.

The May outputs of iron and steel somewhat exceeded those of April, but were considerably short of last year's monthly averages.

The financial outlook for the second half of 1926 is hopeful; the industrial outlook questionable.

## ITALY

ALARMED by the size of the adverse trade balances, despite notable decrease in importations of food-stuffs, Mussolini has decreed as follows:

First—The general working day increased by one hour.

Second—Building of sumptuous private edifices forbidden for one year.

Third—Prohibition for an indefinite period of new cafés, saloons, night resorts, and the like.

Fourth—Prohibition of more than six pages for any newspaper issue.

Fifth—All gasoline used in motor vehicles to be mixed with alcohol of native manufacture. The unexportable wine surplus may be utilized for the latter purpose.

Other retrenchments and economies also are decreed; but the above are the most important.

Statistics from Italy are conflicting and confusing, but the following general conclusions seem justified: That the budget situation is satisfactory and increasingly so; that the industrial situation is fairly healthy (especially as to silk, wool, cotton, metal and chemical manufactures, and ship construction); that unemployment is slight (it was about 98,000 on April 30, as against 126,500 a year previous), but that the lack of adequate justification for hope of drastically reducing the really monstrous import trade surplus, coupled with the extraordinary rapidity of the population growth, are considerations ineluctably making for pessimism in a long view.

Certain observations on the Polish and Russian situations intended for this issue must go over to next week. Fortunately, those situations do not clamor for immediate attention.

# Outstanding Features in the Commodities



**W**HEAT—The wheat market is undergoing a process of liquidation caused chiefly by unsettlement in the July option. This contract has all along been singled out for a spectacular career on the theory that the

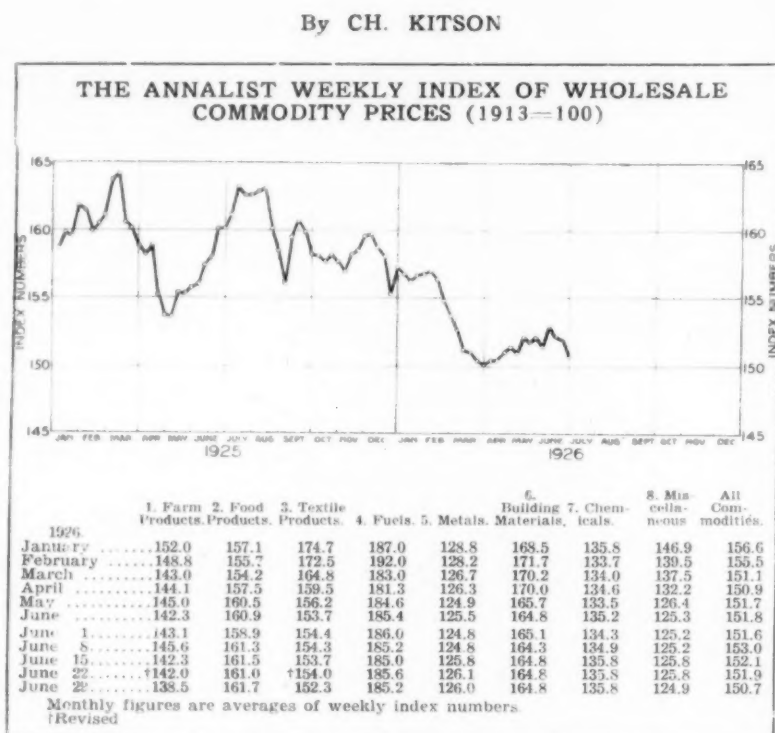
world's stocks are negligible, and, consequently, important buying orders will have to come before the European crops are harvested. This time again statistics have played a bad trick on the bulls. Under the pressure of the new-crop wheat coming into the market, their retreat has caused unsettlement in other options as well.

Fundamentally, the position has changed little since last week. The Canadian crop is proving to be somewhat better than expected earlier. It is unlikely, however, that her present crop will turn out to be as large as that of last year. On the other hand, some improvement is reported in our own Spring wheat. The Indian crop is estimated to be better than reported a little while ago, but this has almost no bearing on international prices. European crops will most probably total considerably below last year, although not much below the average. Russia is among the few countries that promise to be better than last year.

Our wheat problem is chiefly one of export. Estimates have been made showing that the increased consumption of baker's bread has resulted in a material decline in our per capita consumption of wheat. In the eleven months ended May 31, we exported 55,000,000 bushels of wheat, as against 188,421,000 a year ago. With an output of, perhaps, as much as 75,000,000-100,000,000 bushels over last year, we shall need to export at least 50,000,000 bushels more than during the expiring wheat year. How much of that amount will be taken by Europe and at what price are the wheat problems of today.

The weather reports continue favorable, and much of the selling is based on these reports. As regards the Spring wheat, it is doubtful whether the improvement in weather conditions can have much effect on the final outcome of the crop. On the other hand, the Winter wheat crop, especially in the Southwest, is turning out much better than expected.

The world's available supply of wheat decreased 38,205,000 bushels during the



month of May and is now 187,361,000 bushels, against 217,353,000 bushels last year. The domestic visible supply is 10,975,000 bushels, against 12,539,000 bushels a week ago and 29,146,000 bushels last year.

## Range of Grain Future Prices

### WHEAT

	-July		-Sept		-Dec	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21.	1.39	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 22.	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 23.	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 24.	1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 25.	1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 26.	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wk's rge	1.39	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 28.	1.33	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32	1.29 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 29.	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 30.	1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 30 close		1.32		1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$		1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$

Range for 1926: 1.56% 1.32% 1.47% 1.23% 1.40% 1.32%  
Jan. 4. Apr. 3. Jan. 7. Apr. 3. June 9. May 29.

### CORN

	July		Sept		Dec	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
June 21	.70	.69	.75	.75	.77	.77
June 22	.69	.68	.75	.74	.77	.76
June 23	.70	.69	.76	.75	.77	.76
June 24	.70	.69	.75	.75	.77	.76
June 25	.69	.68	.75	.74	.77	.76
June 26	.69	.68	.75	.74	.76	.76
Wk's rge	.70	.68	.76	.74	.77	.76

Range for 1926: .91% .67 .95% .74 .80% .75  
Jan. 9. June 30. Jan. 8. June 30. June 8. June 1.

### OATS

close	.67	.74½	.76½
Range for			
1926	.91½	.67	.95½ .74 .80½ .75
	Jan. 9. June 30	Jan. 8. June 30	June 8. June 1.
OATS			

Range for 1926: .46% .36% .45 .38% .45% .41%  
Jan. 4. June 30. Feb. 1. June 30. June 1. June 30.

### RYE

June 22	.40	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>
June 23	.40	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>
June 24	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.43 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>
June 25	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.43 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>
June 26	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.40 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>
Wk's rge.	.41 <sub>2</sub>	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.41 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.43 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>
June 28	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.37 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.42 <sub>2</sub>	.41 <sub>2</sub>
June 29	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.37 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.41 <sub>2</sub>	.41 <sub>2</sub>
June 30	.37 <sub>2</sub>	.36 <sub>2</sub>	.39 <sub>2</sub>	.38 <sub>2</sub>	.41 <sub>2</sub>	.41 <sub>2</sub>
June 30						

Range for 1926: 1.12 .82% 1.07% .84% 1.02% .90  
Jan. 4. May 18. Feb. 3. May 18. June 19. June 1.

By CH. KITSON

first four months of 1926, while Great Britain retained 27,182 tons.

Against an estimated total of shipments of 657,000 tons the requirements are placed as follows: The United States, 420,000 tons; Great Britain, 35,000 tons; France and Germany, 39,000 each; Canada, 21,000; Italy, 13,000; Japan, 16,000; other countries, 31,000, leaving a surplus of 43,000 tons.

## COTTON

THE slightly better tendency in the cotton market is largely due to technical causes. So many people have been bearish on the commodity that a little buying, either on account of short covering or by some daring bull, lifts prices up.

Statistically the position is little changed. The factors in operation have been so often commented upon in these columns that there is no need of enumerating them again. The weather continues favorable almost over the whole

## Range of Cotton Future Prices

	July		Oct.		Dec	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21	17.82	16.00	16.40	16.25	16.45	16.34
June 22	18.10	17.80	16.69	16.39	16.56	16.39
June 23	18.11	17.81	16.63	16.44	16.53	16.35
June 24	18.10	17.76	16.75	16.47	16.60	16.42
June 25	18.10	17.85	16.70	16.57	16.67	16.46
June 26	18.34	18.16	16.84	16.59	16.75	16.50
Wk's rge	18.34	17.65	16.84	16.25	16.75	16.39
June 28	18.25	18.13	16.71	16.60	16.65	16.54
June 29	18.13	18.00	16.58	16.40	16.48	16.35
June 30	17.97	17.83	16.41	16.29	16.34	16.22
close	17.88		16.29@16.30		16.22@16.24	

## RUBBER

HAVING found a level on which bears and bulls alike are apparently willing to compromise, the market assumed a steadier appearance. As compared with a week ago, prices are little changed, but selling has met substantial support, indicating that, temporarily at least, a trading level has been found. The market is also supported by the fact that a price less than 40 cents a pound would result in a reduction of British shipments, which might eliminate a great part of the floating sup-

## Range of Rubber Future Prices

	July		Aug.		Sept.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21	42.00	41.30	41.70	41.70	42.00	42.00
June 22	42.00	41.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 23	41.60	41.10	.....	.....	41.60	41.00
June 24	41.00	40.50	.....	.....	41.00	40.40
June 25	41.10	40.70	41.00	41.00	41.40	40.90
June 26	40.80	40.50	40.90	40.90	40.90	40.90
Wk's rge	42.00	40.50	41.70	40.90	42.00	40.40
June 28	41.10	40.70	41.10	40.70	41.00	41.00
June 29	41.20	40.90	41.20	41.20	41.50	41.20
June 30	40.90	40.80	41.00	41.00	41.20	41.00
June 31						

Oct. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.  
June 21. 42.40 42.40 ... 43.30 43.30  
June 22. 42.50 42.50 ... 43.10 43.10  
June 23. 42.50 42.50 ... 42.90 42.90  
June 24. 41.60 41.40 ... 42.10 41.50  
June 25. 41.60 41.40 ... 42.60 42.10  
June 26. 41.40 41.40 ... 43.30 41.50  
Wk's rge. 42.50 41.40 ... 43.30 41.50

Nov. Dec.  
High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.  
June 21. 42.40 42.40 ... 43.30 43.30  
June 22. 42.50 42.50 ... 43.10 43.10  
June 23. 42.50 42.50 ... 42.90 42.90  
June 24. 41.60 41.40 ... 42.10 41.50  
June 25. 41.60 41.40 ... 42.60 42.10  
June 26. 41.40 41.40 ... 43.30 41.50  
Wk's rge. 42.50 41.40 ... 43.30 41.50

Jan. Mar. May.  
High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.  
June 21. 42.40 42.40 ... 43.30 43.30  
June 22. 42.50 42.50 ... 43.10 43.10  
June 23. 42.50 42.50 ... 42.90 42.90  
June 24. 41.60 41.40 ... 42.10 41.50  
June 25. 41.60 41.40 ... 42.60 42.10  
June 26. 41.40 41.40 ... 43.30 41.50  
Wk's rge. 42.50 41.40 ... 43.30 41.50

June 28. 42.90 42.80 43.00 43.00 ...  
June 29. 42.90 42.80 43.00 43.00 ...  
June 30. 42.90 42.80 43.00 43.00 ...  
close 42.50 42.50 42.50

\*Closing bid. †New contracts

ply that is depressing the commodity just now.

World rubber shipments in the first four months of 1926, according to the Bankers Trust Company, amounted to 180,115 tons of plantation rubber and 13,669 tons of wild rubber. 75,723 tons of plantation rubber was shipped by British Malaya, 18,845 tons by Ceylon and almost as much by Java. The bulk of the balance came from the East coast of Sumatra. The United States retained 145,755 tons of rubber in the

## Oil Stocks

### Their Position Now

Many investors have concluded that oil stocks will now participate in the upward movement that has been resumed by rails and industrials since March.

Is this correct? Do the oils offer a good purchase now or should you leave them alone?

In our current bulletin is a complete summary of the situation; position of rails and industrials is discussed. Definite advice as to the proper course to follow is given. Future of oil stocks is analyzed.

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# Outstanding Features in the Commodities

continue to be very mediocre and that foreign demand is slight. The reduction in takings by Southern mills, as compared with the same week a year ago, is significant of the buyer's attitude, although it bears no direct relationship to the immediate emergencies of demand and supply.

It is said that the development of the Indian monsoon has so far been unfavorable. There, too, the effect on the crop is as yet a matter of conjecture. On the whole, conditions in the cotton industry there are very similar to those in the United States.

## COFFEE

**D**EFYING all tradition, the coffee market is following a course which is very unusual for this season of the year. Some profit-taking is developing, but the market is absorbing this liquidation in a very comfortable fashion.

There are many outside factors that have kept the traders in good mood. One of them is the apparent ability of Brazil to draw on large amounts of foreign capital; another is that monetary conditions in Brazil are constantly improving and with them Government credit, as reflected in the rise of internal bonds quoted at Rio de Janeiro.

Statistically the position is apparently sound. Private reports, however, intimate that stocks of coffee in Brazil are larger than it is generally believed. When it comes to stocks, all opinions are merely guesses. On the other hand, the low price of sugar is a blessing for coffee, in that the coffee and sugar price combined is not as high as the price of coffee recently. With all this it may be well that the present price has discounted all the bullish factors, for the time being at least, and there is a considerable body of traders who hold to the opinion that coffee has reached a high enough price for the present.

### Range of Coffee Future Prices

	July	Sept.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21..	18.44	18.30	17.69
June 22..	18.47	18.37	17.70
June 23..	18.55	18.33	17.77
June 24..	18.70	18.41	17.82
June 25..	18.45	18.31	17.70
Wk's rge.	18.70	18.30	17.82
June 28..	18.59	18.35	17.65
June 29..	18.30	18.10	17.58
June 30..	18.10	18.08	17.40
close	18.10	17.36	17.37
	Jan.	Mar.	May.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21..	16.44	16.30	16.08
June 22..	16.43	16.37	16.10
June 23..	16.50	16.30	16.10
June 24..	16.51	16.31	16.19
June 25..	16.35	16.25	16.95
Wk's rge.	16.55	16.25	16.95
June 28..	16.30	16.22	15.90
June 29..	16.15	16.05	15.73
June 30..	16.07	15.98	15.74
close	16.38	16.07	15.74
Nominal.	Trading		

## SUGAR

**A**STRONGER price trend is apparently developing in the sugar market. Continued unfavorable weather has caused some liquidation by disappointed "longs" earlier in the week. On declines, however, the market has re-

### Range of Sugar Future Prices

	July	Sept.	Dec.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21..	2.44	2.43	2.56
June 22..	2.43	2.38	2.51
June 23..	2.38	2.36	2.52
June 24..	2.37	2.31	2.51
June 25..	2.37	2.35	2.52
Wk's rge.	2.44	2.31	2.56
June 28..	2.38	2.36	2.51
June 29..	2.41	2.38	2.54
June 30..	2.42	2.42	2.55
close	2.42	2.56	2.54
	Jan.	Mar.	May.
High.	Low.	High.	Low.
June 21..	2.76	2.75	2.74
June 22..	2.75	2.73	2.75
June 23..	2.71	2.70	2.71
June 24..	2.71	2.70	2.72
June 25..	2.72	2.70	2.72
Wk's rge.	2.76	2.70	2.75
June 28..	2.71	2.70	2.71
June 29..	2.71	2.71	2.81
June 30..	2.75	2.74	2.72
close	2.75	2.74	2.81
Nominal.			

## SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

	June 29, '26	June 22, '26	June 30, '25
Wheat, No. 2 red (bu.)	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.83
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.85	.84	1.22
Oats, No. 3 white (bu.)	.47	.49	.54
Rye, No. 2 white (bu.)	1.00	1.00	1.06
Barley, malting (bu.)	.85	.85	1.04
Beef, heavy steers, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.55	10.60	12.60
Hogs, day's average, Chicago (100 lb.)	13.40	14.10	13.25
Cotton, middling (lb.)	18.50	18.55	24.00
Wool, fine staple territory (lb.)	1.10@1.12	1.10@1.12	1.30@1.32
Wool, Ohio delaines, greasy basis (lb.)	.44@.45	.44@.45	.54@.55
Steers, choice carcass (100 lb.)	17.00	16.50	18.00
Hams, picnic (lb.)	.19	.19	.15
Pork, mess (100 lb.)	41.50	42.00	41.00
Pork, bellies (lb.)	.27	.26	.28
Sugar, granulated (lb.)	.057	.057	.055
Coffee, Rio No. 7 (lb.)	.20	.20	.21
Flour, Minn. patent (bbl.)	8.40	8.40	8.50
Lard, prime Western (100 lb.)	15.80	17.20	17.65
Cottonseed oil, imm. crude, S. E. (100 lb.)	14.75	15.90	9.75
Print cloth, 38 1/2 inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.07	.07	.09
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4,000 unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.08	.09	.09
Cotton yarn, Southern two-ply warps, No. 20 (lb.)	.31	.32	.40@.40
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.77@1.82	1.77@1.82	2.10@2.15
Silk, crack double extra, 13-15 (lb.)	6.35	6.45	6.75@6.80
Rayon, domestic, 150 denier, A quality (lb.)	2.00	2.00	2.00
Coal, anthracite, stove, company (ton)	9.50	9.50	9.10
Coal, bituminous, Coal Age index of spot prices (ton)	1.90	1.92	1.95
Coke, Connellsville furnace (ton)	3.00	3.00	2.75
Gasoline, motor, steel barrels (gal.)	.21	.21	.22
Petroleum, crude, credit balances, Oil City (bbl.)	3.55	3.55	3.80
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (ton)	19.71	19.79	19.13
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.431	2.431	2.424
Copper, electrolytic (lb.)	.13	.13	.13
Lead (lb.)	.0825	.0825	.0820
Tin (lb.)	.61	.61	.56
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.0717	.0710	.0700
Lumber, American Contractor composite (1,000 ft.)	27.85	27.85	28.55
Brick, American Contractor composite (1,000)	15.86	15.86	15.76
Structural steel, Am. Contractor composite (100 lb.)	1.95	1.95	2.00
Cement, American Contractor composite (bbl.)	2.38	2.38	2.43
Leather, Union backs (lb.)	.41	.41	.46
Hides, native steers, Chicago (lb.)	.13	.13	.14
Paper, newsprint, roll (100 lb.)	3.80	3.80	3.65
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (100 lb.)	7.75	7.75	8.00
Rubber, Pl. 1st latex cr. (lb.)	.43	.45	.81

ceived good support from those who hold that the worst in sugar has been seen and that a great deal of the stocks accumulated during the Winter will be cleaned up during the Summer season.

In many European countries the crop this year is expected to be smaller than last year, since it is the least profitable commodity to raise. Sweden is reported to have abandoned beet-sugar production.

Consumption has been disappointing

so far, judging by meltings, but this has been due, probably, to cool weather. The outlook for fruit continues favorable, and it is expected that consumption from now on will make a better showing.

It cannot be denied that sugar is relatively cheap, but this has been realized all along and has been one of the reasons the market has been holding up. Sentiment is undoubtedly better, but it requires more than sentiment to move a market.

## THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW

### A Digest of Current Rulings



**M**ORE than a score of decisions were handed down by the United States Board of Tax Appeals during the past week. The action of the Senate in confirming the members of the newly constituted board enabled it to resume the issuance of decisions interrupted while the nominations were pending. The following cases have been decided:

#### Taxes—Legal Deduction

Docket No. 4775—A transfer tax paid by the executors from the residuary fund of the estate to the State Tax Commissioner of West Virginia is a proper legal deduction from gross income. An inheritance tax paid by the executors to the State of Connecticut is allowable as a deduction from the gross income of the estate.

#### Contracts

Docket No. 1807—The capitalized value of contracts acquired without cost may not be included in statutory invested capital or exhausted ratably for the purpose of taking annual deduction from gross income.

#### Partnership Interest

Docket No. 4007—On the facts it was held that the taxpayer was a member of the partnership of T. R. Goodlatte & Sons until April 1, 1920, but that his partnership interest during the first three months of that year was only his percentage of the quarterly profits which the partners termed "deferred salary."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was found in error in including book profits in his income during the first three months.

#### Building—Deductions

Docket No. 4625—Where expenditures were made, partly for a new roof and partly for an old roof, it was held that only the amount which can be identified as having been expended for repairs may be deducted. In determining gain or loss on conversion of capital assets, due allowance must be made for depreciation. Where the taxpayers owned two buildings, one of which was entirely destroyed and the other partly destroyed by fire, and only one was reconstructed, of larger size and at greater cost than the amount of insurance received to cover damage to both, it was held that any gain realized from the insurance is offset by the deduction permitted under section 234 (a) (4) of the Revenue act of 1921.

#### Transmission Lines

Docket No. 3760—In conformity with the statutes of the States of Indiana and Ohio, certain citizens desiring to obtain electric service constructed certain transmission lines at a cost of \$10,500 and transferred the same to the taxpayer, which was required, by statute and regulations of the Public Utilities Commission, thereafter to maintain said lines and to furnish electrical current to the subscribers to the cost of constructing said line, and to such other subscribers for electrical service upon the payment of the cost of equipment necessary to make connection with said lines, at rates to be prescribed by the Public Utilities Com-

mission. Held, that the transmission lines, which became the property of the taxpayer upon being transferred to it by the constructors, did not constitute taxable income within the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution and the Revenue act of 1921.

#### Net Loss.

Docket No. 3779—For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, taxpayer sustained a net loss as defined in Section 204 (a) of the Revenue act of 1921. With the approval of the Commissioner it changed its fiscal year and filed a return for the period beginning Aug. 1, 1922, and ending Feb. 28, 1922, and claimed the right to deduct a portion of such net loss from income for such period. He'd, that no part of such net loss may be allowed as a deduction.

#### Recollection of Witnesses.

Docket No. 5132—Upon the evidence it was held that the taxpayer did not, in the year involved, ascertain a debt or be worthless. Where the recollection of a witness as to the date upon which a certain transaction took place several years past conflicts with accounting records made at the time of the transaction, and no basis is shown for believing the recollection of the witness to be more accurate than the written record, the latter is entitled to the greatest weight.

#### Good-Will.

Docket No. 4006—On the evidence it was held to have been established that the taxpayer acquired good-will for stock, but that the evidence was insufficient to establish the value thereof. The taxpayer is entitled to have its profits tax assessed under Section 328 of the Revenue act of 1918. The amount paid for services rendered in procuring a lease is a capital expenditure which should be spread over the life of the lease.

#### Insolvency

Docket No. 4867—After having paid a general contractor for the construction of a building, the taxpayer became insolvent in 1920 before subcontractors and material men were paid. They filed liens against the building and obtained judgments against the taxpayer which it paid off in 1920. It could not collect the amounts paid from the general contractor because of its insolvency. Held, that the loss sustained was a legal deduction from the gross income of 1920.

#### Exhaustion—Obsolescence.

Docket No. 2511—Deduction for exhaustion of leasehold on basis of March 1, 1913, value allowed. Deduction for obsolescence of building disallowed.

#### Leasehold.

Docket No. 4132—A certain leasehold held to have had no value at the time acquired for invested capital purposes.

W. J. HOGAN...

For July Investments  
**Adair Guaranteed**  
**6 1/2% Bonds**

**ADAIR REALTY & MORTGAGE CO., Inc.**

Exclusive Distributors  
270 Madison Ave., NEW YORK  
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Ownership identical with Adair Realty & Trust Co., of Atlanta  
B-65

All of these bonds have been sold.

New Issue

June 26, 1926

\$30,000,000

## United Steel Works Corporation

(VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE AKTIENGESellschaft)

### 25-Year 6½% Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A

With Non-detachable Stock Purchase Warrants

To be dated June 1, 1926

Due June 1, 1951

Interest payable June 1 and December 1. Principal and interest payable in New York at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard. Bondholders may, at their option, collect principal and interest in London at the office of J. Henry Schroder & Co. in Pounds Sterling at the buying rate for sight exchange on New York on the date of presentation for collection. Coupon bonds in denomination of \$1,000, registerable as to principal only. Callable as a whole, or in part by lot, on any interest date, after thirty days' notice, at the following prices and accrued interest: to and including June 1, 1931, at 105; thereafter to and including June 1, 1936, at 103; thereafter to and including June 1, 1941, at 101; thereafter prior to maturity at 100. The National City Bank of New York, American Trustee. Darmstaedter und Nationalbank Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien, German Trustee.

Principal and interest payable, to others than citizens and residents of Germany, without deduction for any taxes, past, present or future, levied by German Governmental authorities.

The corporation agrees to provide a sinking fund sufficient to retire the entire issue of Series A bonds by maturity, by semi-annual call by lot (first redemption December 1, 1926), at 100 and interest, at the annual rate of \$600,000 to and including December 1, 1938, and of \$1,800,000 thereafter to maturity.

From their letter to us, Carl Rabes, Esq., and Dr. Oskar Sempell, Managing Directors of United Steel Works Corporation, summarize as follows:

#### THE COMPANY

United Steel Works Corporation, which has contracted to acquire the principal fixed assets (except certain coal properties), the good-will and businesses of four leading coal, iron and steel concerns in Germany, viz., Rheinische Union, Thyssen, Phoenix and Rheinstahl, will be the largest industrial unit in Europe and one of the largest manufacturers of iron and steel in the world, ranking in productive capacity second only to United States Steel Corporation. Its coal properties will be among the largest in the world, with respect to reserves and present productive capacity. United Steel Works Corporation has operated these properties since May 7, 1926, and is at present producing approximately 40% of the entire German steel production and employs about 164,000 persons.

#### SECURITY

These Series A bonds, limited to \$30,000,000, will be the direct obligation of the corporation, secured, in the opinion of counsel, by mortgage on fixed assets valued by Mr. H. A. Brassert, American consulting engineer, at \$537,671,800 (including real estate and coal reserves), subject to about \$70,600,000 of underlying obligations, including approximately \$29,400,000 obligations under the Dawes Plan based on existing assessments. Against the properties presently to be mortgaged there may be issued (ranking equally with Series A bonds) a total of \$105,000,000 of bonds, including the \$30,000,000 Series A bonds, the equivalent of about \$30,000,000 of bonds proposed to be presently issued abroad, payable in foreign currency, and \$41,180,000 of bonds reserved to refund underlying obligations. The valuation of \$537,671,800 equals about 4 times the sum of all underlying obligations (including existing obligations under the Dawes Plan), these \$30,000,000 Series A bonds and all other bonds ranking equally therewith (except bonds reserved to refund underlying obligations) issuable against the properties presently to be mortgaged.

The pro forma opening balance sheet of United Steel Works Corporation, as of April 1, 1926, as certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., adjusted to give effect to the issue and sale of the \$30,000,000 Series A bonds and application of proceeds, shows current assets of \$86,799,087, including over \$22,000,000 of cash, and current liabilities of \$16,629,504,—a current ratio of more than five to one.

#### ESTIMATED EARNINGS

As United Steel Works Corporation is not acquiring all the properties of each of the vendor companies and as the operation of the properties is being completely reorganized and unified, past earnings of the vendor companies while separately operated are not fairly indicative of the present earning power of the corporation. Mr. Brassert estimates that under the changed basis of operation net earnings of United Steel Works Corporation after depreciation, depletion and all other charges except interest, payments under the Dawes Plan and profits taxes, for the five years 1927 to 1931 inclusive, will average \$28,311,358 per annum, or more than 3 times the sum of the annual interest charges on these \$30,000,000 Series A bonds, on the bonds (about \$30,000,000) proposed to be presently issued abroad, on existing underlying liens and estimated maximum annual payments under the Dawes Plan. This estimate makes no allowance for benefits expected to accrue to the German iron and steel industry upon stabilization of French and Belgian currencies, which Mr. Brassert believes will increase estimated earnings approximately 20%.

#### INDENTURE PROVISIONS

Bonds in addition to the above \$105,000,000 principal amount and ranking equally therewith, may be issued in series up to ¾ of cost or fair value, whichever is less, of additional fixed assets to be mortgaged, subject to indenture restrictions as to earnings and otherwise; bonds of the several series may differ as to maturity dates, interest rates, redemption, sinking fund, provisions for payment of principal and interest in different currencies and in such other respects as may be provided in the indenture; certain provisions of the indenture may be changed on vote of 85% of bonds then outstanding; all as may be more fully stated and defined in the indenture.

#### PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds from the sale of Series A bonds will be used for the completion of construction in process, for additional working capital and other corporate purposes.

#### STOCK PURCHASE WARRANTS

Each Series A bond will carry a non-detachable warrant, entitling the holder, on or before July 1, 1929, to purchase one share (par value 1,000 Reichsmarks) of common stock of United Steel Works Corporation for \$297.50, viz., 125% of par. Detached warrants will be issued in exchange for unexercised warrants attached to Series A bonds redeemed on or before June 1, 1929. It is expected that the common stock will shortly be listed on the Berlin Stock Exchange.

These Series A bonds with warrants are listed on the Boston Stock Exchange and the corporation has agreed to make application to list them on the New York Stock Exchange.

Conversions of German into United States currency at par of exchange (one Reichsmark equals 23.8 cents).

The statements quoted above, based in part upon cable and radio communication, have been accepted by us as accurate but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

We offer these bonds for delivery if, when and as issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of legal matters by our counsel. It is expected that delivery will be made on or about July 8, 1926, in the form of temporary bonds of the corporation or interim receipts of Dillon, Read & Co.

**Price 96 and Interest. To Yield over 6.80%**

The above is subject to a circular, containing further information, which may be obtained upon request.

**Dillon, Read & Co.**

**International Acceptance Bank, Inc.**

**J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation**



# Foreign Securities in American Markets



**A**N issue of \$30,000,000 United Steel Works Corporation of Germany 6½ per cent. gold bonds, the largest foreign industrial loan so far arranged in the United States, was offered this week by a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co. and including the International Acceptance Bank and the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation. The bonds mature in twenty-five years and are priced at 96 and accrued interest, to yield about 6.83 per cent. Each bond will bear a non-detachable stock purchase warrant, carrying the right to buy 1,000 reichmarks of the common stock of the corporation at \$297.50 a share, which is 125 per cent. of par. The same amount of bonds will be issued in Germany through the Deutsche Dresdner Disconto Gesellschaft and Darmstaedter banks, thus dividing the entire \$60,000,000 issue between the two markets.

The opening balance sheet of the United Steel Works Corporation, after giving effect to the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities of the companies making up the consolidation, shows total assets of more than \$350,000,000. Current assets are \$86,799,000, against current liabilities of \$16,629,504. The corporation will rank as the largest industrial unit in Germany and the second largest steel company in the world, ranking next to the United States Steel Corporation.

The United Steel Works Corporation, which was organized in January, is acquiring the Rheinfelbe Union, Thyssen, Phoenix and Rhein Stahl companies, four of the leading coal, iron and steel concerns of Europe. The corporation also is acquiring 56 per cent. of the stock of the Alpine Montan Steel Corporation, which owns one of the largest deposits of high-grade iron ore in the world.

The bonds are to be a direct obligation of the company, secured by fixed assets valued at four times the sum of all underlying liens. H. A. Irassart, American consulting engineer, who investigated the properties for Dillon, Read & Co., estimates that the net earnings will average \$28,311,358 for the five years from 1927 to 1931, inclusive, after allowing for depreciation and all other charges except interest, payments under the Dawes plan and profits taxes.

The earnings, which are based on American accounting methods, approximate three times the sum of the maximum annual interest charges on the present \$30,000,000 issue, on about \$30,000,000 of bonds to be issued abroad on existing underlying liens and estimated annual payments under the Dawes plan.

The corporation will have an authorized capital stock consisting of \$190,400,000 par value common stock, \$11,900,000 preferred participating certificates, Series A, and \$17,850,000 par value participating certificates, Series B, or a total of \$220,150,000.

The announcement that half the forthcoming \$60,000,000 bond issue of the United Steel Works Corporation of Germany will be underwritten in Germany and other Central European money markets is hailed as an auspicious omen by the German press generally for future cooperation between German and American financial circles.

The press also points out that this is the first big financial deal concluded since the war, which is not left entirely to the American money markets and that the moral effect of the present transaction will reflect itself in accelerated confidence in the German economic position.

## German Catholic Church Bonds.

A \$3,000,000 issue of 7 per cent. twenty-year sinking fund gold bonds of Roman Catholic Church welfare institutions in Germany was offered during the week. The syndicate back of the issue is headed

## LISTED FOREIGN BOND SALES

The par value of listed foreign bonds in the New York markets for the week ended June 26, 1926, and for the year 1926 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1925, was as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Last Week.....	\$14,438,000	\$4,351,000
Previous Week.....	16,181,000	4,246,000
1926 to Date.....	329,839,350	67,815,530
Same Week in 1925.....	12,799,000	1,224,000
1925 to Date.....	366,366,500	26,634,000
	High	Low
10 Foreign Government Bonds.....	104.30	104.23

## FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week 1925.
British cons. 2½s	55¾@ 55½	55¾@ 55½	56¼@ 53¾	55¾@ 55¾
British 5s	100¾	100¾@ 100¾	102½@ 99½	99¾@ 99½
British 4½s	95¾	95½@ 95½	95¾@ 93½	94 @ 93¾
French rentes (in Paris)	47.70@46.25	46.50@45.40	51.05@44.20	43.05@42.90
French W. L. (in Paris)	52.40@51.65	51.70@51.25	59.00@50.15	56.40@52.95

by Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc., and A. Iselin & Co., and includes Gebr. Teixeira de Mattos and the Nederlandsche Loo-douwbank, both of Amsterdam; Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago; Guardian Detroit Company, Inc., and Liberal Central Trust Company of St. Louis.

The bonds are priced at 98½ and interest to yield more than 7½ per cent., and are the joint and several obligations of three Roman Catholic associations of Germany, Deutsche Caritasverband, E. V. (German Catholic Charity Union); Catholic School Organization of Germany, Prussian division, and the German Union of Catholic Brotherhood Homes. About 20 per cent. of the loan has been withdrawn for European subscription by the two Amsterdam banks. Proceeds are to be loaned to German Roman Catholic organizations.

## Austria

The balance sheets of Austrian banks for 1925 were published late, owing to recapitalization on a gold basis. Of seven large Austrian banks, five show increases in their assets, with totals ranging from 7 per cent. to 29 per cent., and averaging 16 per cent. more than 1924, denoting an increase in business. In view of smaller interest earnings, due to the lower bank rate, the gross revenue in all cases was smaller than for the preceding financial year, but despite this the net profit was larger in the case of the three banks, not only relatively, but absolutely.

Six out of seven banks paid dividends ranging from 7 per cent. to over 14 per cent., the average being 9½ per cent., while the present discount rate is 7½ per cent. and is likely to be reduced shortly.

The prices on the Vienna Stock Exchange, on June 30, were as follows:

	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Nederosterische	92	92
Escompt	260	240
Bodencredit	265	265
Anstalt	139	A. B. G. Union, 57
Creditanstalt	126	Leykam Josef, 145
Mercubank	65	Staatsbarn, 311
Wienerbankverein	100	Siemens, 127

## French Railroad Operations

The financial results of the operation of the five principal railway companies in France have just been made public. The gross receipts of the five private companies totaled 7,821,878,312 francs in 1925, while expenses aggregated 6,386,775,741 francs. Receipts thus exceeded expenditures by 1,435,102,571 francs.

When compared with the figures for the year 1921 in which the new agreement between the companies and the State was promulgated, returns for 1925 show a very great improvement, for in 1921 gross receipts had totaled 4,911,936,246 francs and expenses 5,288,074,689 francs, the result being a deficit of 376,138,443 francs, according to advices received by the Bankers Trust Company of

New York from its French Information Service.

The improvement, however, is more apparent than real, for despite repeated increase of rates (March, 1924; January and March, 1925, and January and May, 1926), and the cutting down of expenses and programs of improvements, especially as regards electrification, French railways still show a deficit.

Returns for the State lines and the Alsace-Lorraine system, owned and worked by the State, are not definitely known, but their provisional returns, together with the definite returns of the five private companies, are as follows:

	(In millions of francs.)	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Nord	45	30	180	119	247	160
Est	19	41	21	7	160	160
P. L. M.	5	51	195	244	406	406
Orleans	240	171	180	237	385	385
Midi	94	87	123	156	186	186
Etat	273	280	428	383	639	639
Alsace-Lorraine	28	88	3	42	95	95
Total	592	490	1,124	1,114	2,118	2,118

For the private companies the results of the fiscal year 1921 were a deficit of 376,138,443 francs (The East company being the only one showing a net profit of 4,817,730 francs.) In 1925 gross receipts aggregated 1,435,102,571 francs.

During the same period expenses increased by 1,098,701,052 francs and capital charges which in 1921 were 1,041,193,240 francs rose to 1,805,693,771 francs. Operating profits and capital charges for 1925 were as follows:

	(In millions of francs.)	Net Operating Receipts	Net Capital Charges
Nord	30	180	119
Est	41	21	7
P. L. M.	51	195	244
Orleans	171	180	237
Midi	87	123	156
Etat	280	428	383
Alsace-Lorraine	88	3	42

Where operating profits have exceeded capital charges the balance is reduced or wiped out by the guaranteed dividends and payment of the premiums granted under the law of 1921.

Dividends paid by the five private companies have been as follows (the nominal value of shares is Frs. 500, except the Nord, which is Frs. 400).

	(In francs.)	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
Nord	80	75	47	67	62	62
Est	18.50	47	43	43	40	40
P. L. M.	70	70	35	65	60	60
Orleans	60	60	60	60	59	59
Midi	57.50	55	55	55	50	50

## Mexico

By the time this statement goes to press it will no longer be a matter of doubt whether interest on Mexican securities has or has not been paid on July 1. The financial agent of the Mexican Government has stated once more in very positive language that all the money necessary to pay interest on Government bonds, and National Railway bonds as well, has been received by the bankers and an announcement to that effect from

the latter should in all reasonableness be expected.

The bondholders have been left in complete ignorance on the part of the bankers as to the latter's intention how they will act on July 1. It is claimed by certain parties whose opinion counts that no announcement on the part of the bankers is necessary, as they have on a previous occasion declared their intention of paying interest as soon as sufficient funds are collected to take care of six months' interest on all deposited bonds. However that may be, bondholders from all parts of the world are bitterly complaining that the bankers who are acting as agents and trustees did not find it worth their while to take the bondholders into their confidence. It is perfectly correct that when bondholders deposited their bonds they signed an agreement which entitled the bankers to deal with their interest at will. This document is probably the most complete surrender of rights which has ever been formulated. For this reason no steps can be taken on behalf of the bondholders against the bankers. One would imagine, however, that the Mexican Government may have a word to say in spite of this definite announcement no steps are taken by the bankers to inform the public as to what is to happen to money entrusted to them.

All these remarks will probably have been superseded by the expected announcement, but the criticisms of the attitude of the bankers remains.

## Harriman-Anaconda Properties in Poland.

Dispatches from Paris announcing that an agreement has been reached between the new Polish Government and the W. A. Harriman-Anaconda Copper Mining interests for the sale of the von Giesche zinc mining properties in Upper Silesia to the Americans were taken here to indicate that the difficulties which for a time threatened to block the deal had been overcome.

Previous reports from Warsaw had suggested the possibility of the withdrawal of the Harriman-Anaconda offer. The American interests were represented as insisting upon immediate approval, without reservation, of the agreement signed by the interim Cabinet during the recent coup d'état. The present Cabinet was reported to have declined to acknowledge the action of its predecessor.

The Harriman-Anaconda interests were said to have been dissatisfied with indefinite assurances that their investment would not be subject to a capital levy of unknown proportions.

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# News of Domestic Securities



**P**UBLIC offering was made this week of a new issue of \$4,000,000 five-year 5½ per cent. gold notes of the American-La France Fire Engine Company, Inc. The notes, which are offered by Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Hambleton & Co., are priced at 99½ and interest, to yield about 5.55 per cent., and mature June 1, 1931. They are redeemable in whole or in part on any interest date after thirty days' notice at 102 and accrued interest on or before June 1, 1927, with successive reductions of one-half of 1 per cent. for each year thereafter until June 1, 1930.

Proceeds will be used to retire \$2,000,000 6 per cent. gold notes maturing Oct. 1, 1926, to increase working capital to meet the growing volume of business and for other corporate purposes.

The American-La France Fire Engine Company, Inc., holds a unique position in that its products are highly specialized, and it is the nation's leading manufacturer in its particular line. In addition to its output of fire engines the company has established facilities for the manufacture of a heavy duty truck for commercial use, a new department which is already operating on a profitable basis.

Net earnings of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, amounted to \$983,114, and the average annual earnings for the past five years equaled more than five times the annual interest charges of the notes now offered. The balance sheet on April 30, 1926, showed net current assets of \$9,130,714, or \$2,282 for each \$1,000 note. The ratio of current assets to liabilities was nearly 10 to 1 on April 30.

The notes are followed by common and preferred stocks, both of which are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. At current market prices the equity represented by these shares is approximately \$9,600,000. Dividends have been paid regularly on the preferred stock since incorporation of the company in 1912 and on the common stock since 1915.

## American Seating New Stock

A new issue of 80,000 shares of convertible, cumulative preferred stock of the American Seating Company was offered this week by a syndicate comprising Prince & Whitely, Bodell & Co., W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Scholle Brothers. The price is \$37.50 per share and accrued dividends, yielding 8 per cent. The stock is cumulative as to dividends of \$3 per year. It is preferred as to assets in the event of liquidation up to \$40 per share plus accrued dividends, and it is also convertible, share for share, into common stock without par value at any time on or before the tenth day prior to redemption.

## Joseph Bancroft & Sons Stock Issue

Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co., and Laird, Bissell & Meeds announced this week the offering of an issue of

\$1,750,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company at 100 and accrued dividends, to yield 7 per cent. The company, which was incorporated in 1889 as a successor to the business established in 1831, is engaged in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and rayon goods at its Wilmington (Del.) plant and in addition manufactures at its Reading (Pa.) plant book cloths, tag cloths, velvums and other products. The company and its predecessors, have earned a profit every year since 1875 and dividends have been paid continuously since 1889.

For the year ended Dec. 31 last net income after deducting Federal income taxes of 13½ per cent. amounted to \$718,718, or over 3.42 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock. Beginning April 1, 1927, an annual sinking fund amounting to 5 per cent. of the consolidated net income for the previous year, after the payment of dividends on the preferred stock, shall be used to purchase preferred stock at not to exceed 105 and accrued dividends.

## Bay of Biscayne Bridge Company

Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Inc., and Coffin & Burr, Inc., are preparing to make a public offering in the near future of \$1,500,000 Bay of Biscayne Bridge Company first mortgage sinking fund 6½ per cent. gold bonds. This financing is intended to retire \$1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds now secured by a lien on some of the properties which the company is about to acquire.

In addition to the bridge, two and one-half miles long, from Miami to Miami Beach, Fla., the company will own in fee a strip of land occupied by the bridge extending across the bay from Miami to the west shore of Belle Isle, having a width of 100 feet at water crossings and on the islands a width varying from 55 feet to 100 feet. The roadway, however, is nowhere less than 36 feet wide. Abutting on the Miami approach to the bridge, the company will own additional parcels of real estate with an average frontage of 400 feet on each side of the street. The bonds are to be secured by a first mortgage on the bridge and property to be acquired by the company. Upon the basis of tolls already received from the bridge, opened in March of this year, revenue from this source is expected to exceed 2½ times the maximum annual bond interest.

## Average Daily Crude Oil Production.

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended June 26 was 2,021,150 barrels as compared with 2,011,600 barrels for the preceding week, an increase of 9,550 barrels. The daily average production east of California was 1,411,150 barrels, as compared with 1,402,100 barrels, an increase of 9,050 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production by districts for the weeks ended June 26 and June 19:

### DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

(Figures in barrels.)

	June 26	June 19
Oklahoma	462,650	458,900
Kansas	108,150	107,750
North Texas	130,800	133,500
East Central Texas	52,800	51,750
West Central Texas	84,600	82,200
Southwest Texas	38,050	38,300
North Louisiana	80,250	79,250
Arkansas	162,450	165,200
Gulf Coast	91,650	86,150
Eastern	105,500	106,500
Wyoming	72,200	71,950
Montana	28,050	28,000
Colorado	9,750	8,250
New Mexico	4,250	4,400
California	610,000	609,500
Total	2,021,150	2,011,600

## Public Service of New Jersey.

The comparative statement of the combined result of operations of the Public Service Corporation of New Jer-

sey and subsidiary companies is as follows:

Month of May—	1926.	1925.	Increase.
Operating revenue of subsidiary cos.—	\$8,481,722	\$7,605,968	\$875,754
Net increase in surplus before divs.—	803,796	501,954	301,842
12 mos. ended			
May 31—	1926.	1925.	Increase.
Operating revenue of subsidiary cos.—	\$99,925,957	\$90,367,203	\$9,558,754
Net increase in surplus before divs.—	12,424,260	8,003,679	4,420,581

## New Haven Bond Issue.

Public offering of \$2,140,000 of 6 per cent. gold trust collateral notes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, representing participating shares in the \$4,000,000 note of the railroad formerly held by the Director General of Railroads of the United States, was made this week by Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Coffin & Burr, Inc. The offering price is 102½ and interest to yield about 5.40 per cent.

These notes are part of a \$4,000,000 issue based on the participation note, which is now deposited under deed of trust dated Dec. 21, 1925, with the Chatham-Phenix National Bank and Trust Company. Besides being a general obligation of the railroad, the entire \$4,000,000 issue of notes is secured by a deposit with the trustee of \$5,048,000 of the railroad's first and refunding mortgage bonds, Series A, due Oct. 31, 1930, none of which is now held publicly.

This loan is non-callable and carries interest warrants payable semi-annually on April 1 and Oct. 1. They are issued in \$5,000 denominations only. The improvement in the company's earnings noted in 1925 has continued this year.

Surplus for the first five months of this year was \$2,564,345, compared with \$2,110,956 in 1925 and \$408,290 in 1924. In May the road earned 1.35 times the total interest and other fixed charges, and in the five months ended May 31 these charges were earned 1.28 times.

## Northern Indiana Public Service 6% Stock Issue.

A new issue of \$2,500,000 6 per cent. preferred stock of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, the largest operating subsidiary in the Midland group, was offered this week to investors by the Utility Securities Company of Chicago and the Central States Securities Corporation of New York.

The stock will be sold at \$92.50 and accrued dividends yielding about 6.50 per cent. The last preferred stock of the company was sold on the basis of a 7 per cent. yield. The new 6 per cent. stock is on a parity in all respects with the 7 per cent. stock of the company except as to the annual dividend rate and the callable price.

"The significant thing in this issue," said Samuel Insull, President of the Midland Utilities Company, "is the ability of the Midland, which was incorporated only three years ago this week, to market the 6 per cent. preferred stock of a subsidiary. All previous preferred issues of its subsidiaries have been 7 per cent. stocks.

"This augurs well for the intensive development program already well under way in the rapidly growing industrial territory that is served by Midland subsidiaries in Northern Indiana and Western Ohio, and especially around the southern end of Lake Michigan from Hammond to Gary and Michigan City. Cheaper money is of benefit alike to the operating companies and their customers and to the Midland stockholders. It hastens development and enhances earning power."

The Northern Indiana Public Service Company now has \$8,900,000 of its 7 per cent. preferred stock outstanding in the hands of 14,500 stockholders.

The first issue of this 7 per cent. stock (put out by the Calumet Gas and Electric Company, which was the old name of the Northern Indiana Company) was sold to the public at \$95 a share beginning in January, 1925. In the Fall

of 1925, another issue of 7 per cent. preferred was sold at \$98.50 a share.

The Northern Indiana Gas and Electric Company, which was merged on June 3 of this year, with the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, sold \$7,000,000 of its 7 per cent. preferred stock. The first of this was sold in 1923 and 1924 at \$98.50 a share. Later, this 7 per cent. stock was sold at par.

The operating revenue of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company for the twelve months ended March 31, 1926, was \$10,244,577.02. The net income of the company after the payment of all operating expenses and other charges including interest on the funded debt, for the same period was \$2,016,730.46.

## New Chain Store Stock Issue.

George H. Burr & Co. offered on Wednesday \$650,000 of 8 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock and 6,500 shares of common stock of Leonard, Fitzpatrick, Mueller Stores Company in units of one share each at \$125 per unit, and accrued dividend on the preferred. The preferred stock carries an unlimited conversion privilege entitling the holder to exchange, at any time, each share of preferred for three and one-half shares of common stock.

Leonard, Fitzpatrick, Mueller Stores Company has been incorporated in Delaware and succeeds to the business of Leonard, Fitzpatrick, Mueller, Inc., a popular-priced chain store business operating stores in Atlanta, Macon, Jacksonville, Tampa, Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile. It is stated that a policy of adding new stores in rapidly growing and prosperous cities of the South will be continued. The new company continues under the old control and management.

The business was started in 1916 with one store and a paid-in capital of \$42,000. Gross business in 1925 amounted to \$4,527,726 and net, after taxes and depreciation, to \$321,293. Operations for the first four months of 1926 are said to have shown an increase of 38 per cent. in sales and 50 per cent. in net profits, compared with the corresponding months of 1925. The business, since its inception, has paid uninterrupted dividends in excess of \$500,000.

## Pennsylvania Power Company Issue

Public offering was made this week of a new issue of \$3,800,000 Pennsylvania Power Company first mortgage gold bonds 5 per cent., Series of 1956, by Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Eastman, Dillon & Co. and Harper & Turner. The bonds are priced at 98 and accrued interest to yield

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5.13 per cent., and are dated July 1, 1926, and are due July 1, 1956. The bonds, together with \$6.60 preferred stock and common stock, are being issued to pay for the constituent properties, to cancel indebtedness of the company, and to reimburse the company for construction expenditures.

Located in the 500-square-mile area in Western Pennsylvania, served by the company is the "Youngstown District," which now ranks next to the "Pittsburgh District" in the production of iron and steel, and is a region of intense industrial activity. This area, served without competition, has a population in excess of 150,000 and includes the Cities of New Castle, Farrell, Sharon and Greenville.

The Pennsylvania Power Company will shortly complete the acquisition of the entire electric properties located in Pennsylvania, of the Penn-Ohio Edison Company system with the sole exception of the Ellwood City Hydroelectric Company. It will, however, own all of the outstanding securities of the latter. For the twelve

months ended April 30, 1926, gross earnings, including other income, amounted to over \$2,800,000, and net earnings, after allowance for operating expenses, maintenance and taxes, were more than four times the annual interest requirements of \$190,000, on this issue of first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds.

The company will be controlled through ownership of all outstanding common stock by Penn-Ohio Edison Company and trustee for the company will be the National City Bank of New York.

#### J. C. Penney Stores

With an increase of twenty-one stores since the first of the year, sales of J. C. Penney Company have increased at a rate computed to total \$110,000,000 for the current year, as compared with \$91,062,616 for 1925 and \$74,261,343 in 1924, according to an announcement made this week. Upon the percentage of profits on sales for 1925, 8 per cent., this leaves a net available for dividend of approximately \$8,800,000, as compared with \$7,

452,568 last year and \$4,686,572 in 1924.

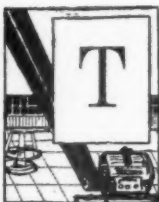
The company operates in all 697 stores and has perfected an expansion plan calling for the addition of 60 stores this year. Last year 105 stores were opened. Expansion within the stores has accompanied the expansion of the system, data of the concern shows, the average sales of 48 stores in 1913 of \$54,936 having increased to \$134,709 a store for 676 locations in 1925, an increase of about 145 per cent. In the same period the number of stores increased 1,308 per cent. and yearly sales 3,354 per cent.

In only one year of the company's history has it been unable to report a profit. That was in 1920 when the deficit was directly traced to the fact that the chain was expanded more than 50 per cent by opening and stocking 100 new stores. At the same time a decline in inventory values required the company to write off about \$2,000,000. In all other years the profits have kept pace with sales, the net available for dividends of \$333,609 in 1913 increasing to \$7,452,568 in 1925, an increase of 2,134 per cent.

The company reports that the results of its expansion are being reflected in its business, as illustrated by a gain of net income of 59 per cent. last year. For the first five months of this year business amounted to \$36,981,358 against \$28,631,792 in the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 29.1 per cent. May sales totaled \$9,797,342, compared with \$7,154,404 in the same month of last year, an increase of 36.9 per cent.

The total assets of the company, as of Dec. 31, 1925, were \$31,503,426 and current assets \$26,612,568. Cash and Government securities totaled \$8,248,365 a gain of \$2,776,159 for the year. Inventories rose to \$18,364,202 from \$14,947,035 in 1924. Notes receivable due from employees declined to \$986,987 from \$1,451,973, while accounts receivable advanced to \$406,617 from \$317,795. The current liabilities totaled \$3,907,422 compared with \$2,913,979 in 1924, an increase of \$993,443. Working capital at the close of 1925 amounted to \$22,705,145, compared \$17,505,263 in 1924.

## News of Canadian Securities



TRADE data gathered by the Bank of Montreal from all Provinces of Canada, and comprising a comprehensive economic analysis of the Dominion, shows for the most part a normal condition of business for June with marked improvements in several industries. Railway earnings have never been better, the report states, those of the Canadian National for the first half of the month being \$3,000,000 larger than in the corresponding period last year. Crop prospects are reported to be good, despite the late season in the Eastern Provinces, and the growth of Western grain, keeping well ahead of the average, is said to have stimulated both wholesale and retail business.

"The improvement in domestic trade is evidenced in many ways," the bank reports. "Bank note circulation, an excellent test, is about \$11,000,000, or 8 per cent. larger than a year ago and commercial loans by banks are also up. Business mortality has declined, both in number of failures and amount of liabilities, the fabricated iron and steel trade is fairly well maintained; building construction is active in the cities and towns, running substantially ahead of last year, and the builders' supply trade has been greatly stimulated."

The return to the gold basis on July 1 is not expected to alter the value of the Canadian dollar, since for many months past Canadian exchange has been at par or thereabouts in New York, and there is reason to believe the parity will be maintained by favorable trade balances for an indefinite time.

The bank shows further that the stock markets have been firm and active, particularly in the public utility group, while the bond markets have remained quiet. Provincial and municipal issues are attracted to New York by the strength of this market, but the high-grade industrials have been well received in Canada.

Turning to the individual Provinces, a general improvement in manufacturing is noted in Quebec, automobile agents report unusual demands for low-priced cars, and there is a corresponding increase in automobile manufactures in Ontario; building operations are in excess of last year's activity in the Prairie Provinces, rail shipments are the highest for several years in British Columbia, and in the Maritime Provinces full operations are expected until the close of navigation.

#### Province of Quebec Bonds

A syndicate headed by the First National Bank and including the Bank of Montreal, Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Red-

mond & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Solomon Brothers & Hutzler and Eldredge & Co. offer this week a new issue of \$7,500,000 Province of Quebec 4½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due July 1, 1956, at 98½ and interest to yield 4.60. The issue was awarded to the syndicate on a bid of 97.167.

The Provincial Government has announced that the money to be borrowed under this loan is wholly for refunding purposes.

#### British Columbia \$6,000,000 Issue

Public offering of \$6,000,000 Province of British Columbia, Canada, 4½ per cent. serial gold bonds (non-callable) by Dillon, Read & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Inc., A. B. Ames & Co., Ltd., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada and Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd. was made on Monday at prices to yield from 4.20 per cent. to 4.80 per cent. on the bonds which mature 1927-1956 inclusive. These bonds are issued entirely for refunding purposes and are the direct obligation of the Province of British Columbia, payable, principal and interest, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

This Province is the third largest of the Canadian Provinces, and includes all the Pacific seaboard belonging to the Dominion. British Columbia ranks first in Canada in the production of lumber, fish, copper and zinc, second in total mineral output, and third in manufacturing in the production of pulp and paper.

As of June 15, 1926, the assessed value of property within the Province for taxation purposes was over \$800,000,000 against net debt of \$83,000,000.

Population of British Columbia, according to the 1921 census, was 524,582. The total area of the Province is over 355,000 square miles.

#### Brazilian Traction

Statement of combined earnings and expenses of the tramways, gas, electric lighting, power and telephone services operated by subsidiary companies controlled by the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Ltd. for the month of May were as follows:

	1926	1925	Increase
Gross earnings from operat.	\$3,381,959	\$2,282,198	\$1,099,761
Operating exp	1,431,282	959,984	471,298
Net earnings	1,950,677	1,322,214	628,463
Ag. gr. earn.			
from Jan. 1.	15,538,709	11,522,169	4,016,540
Ag. net earn.			
from Jan. 1.	8,900,467	6,693,854	2,206,613

#### Canadian National Railways

Earnings statements issued today by the Canadian National Railways show an increase of \$2,826,425.56, or 706.71 per cent. in net earnings for May, as com-

pared with the same month of last year, and an increase of \$8,740,860.91, or 209.38 per cent. for the five months' period since the first of the year, as compared with the same period of 1925.

Gross earnings for the month of May, 1926, were \$22,183,304.00, as against \$18,245,738.00 for May, 1925, an increase of \$3,937,566.00, or 21.58 per cent. Working expenses were \$18,956,938.67 in May, 1926, against \$17,845,798.23 in May, 1925, an increase of \$1,111,140.44, or 6.23 per cent. Net earnings for the month were \$3,226,365.33, as against \$399,939.77 for May of last year, an increase of \$2,826,425.56, or 706.71 per cent. The operating ratio for May, 1926, was 85.45 per cent., as compared with 97.81 per cent. in the same month of last year.

For the five months' period to the end of May, 1926, gross earnings reached a total of \$98,685,109.00 against \$87,339,081.00 for the same five months in 1925, an increase of \$11,346,028.00, or 12.99 per cent. Working expenses for the five months were \$85,769,526.14 this year against \$83,164,359.05 in 1925, an increase of \$2,605,167.09, or 3.13 per cent. Net earnings for the five months were \$12,915,582.86, as against \$4,174,721.95, an increase for the period of \$8,740,860.91, or 209.38 per cent.

#### The summary follows:

	1926	1925
Gross earnings...	\$22,183,304.00	\$18,245,738.00
Oper. expenses...	18,956,938.67	17,845,798.23
Net earnings...	3,226,365.33	399,939.77
Operating ratio...	85.45%	97.81%
FIVE MONTHS.		
Gross earnings...	\$98,685,109.00	\$87,339,081.00
Oper. expenses...	85,769,526.14	83,164,359.05
Net earnings...	\$12,915,582.86	\$4,174,721.95
Operating ratio...	86.91%	95.22%

#### Quebec Southern Power Corporation

Matthews & Co. of Toronto and Browne, Urquhart & Co. of Montreal offered this week \$400,000 Quebec Southern Power Corporation 6½ per cent. 20-year gold bonds, due May 1, 1945. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage and floating charge on the corporation's assets, including hydro plants, transmission lines and all other assets. The corporation reserves the right to redeem the bonds as a whole or in part or for sinking fund purposes at 102½ and interest after three months' notice. A sinking fund commencing May 1, 1928, will provide for redemption annually of 2 per cent. of the amount of bonds issued, together with interest. This offered price is 99 and accrued interest, yielding about 6.60 per cent.

The Quebec Southern Power Corporation was formed in 1925 for the purpose of acquiring the undertakings and assets of La Compagnie Electrique des Laurentides, Ltd., which has been in successful operation since 1912, and to acquire control of the Laurentian Hydro-Electric, Ltd., also to make additions and ex-

tensions to the properties acquired. The corporation has recently purchased, through its subsidiary, the Municipal Hydro-Electric Plant and Distribution System of the City of St. Jerome. The revenue from this newly acquired property has shown an average increase of 25 per cent. since 1922; for 1925 the increase was 50 per cent. over the preceding year.

The revenue of the three properties, as now combined, was \$139,408 for the year 1925, or sufficient to meet all fixed charges and leave a substantial surplus. Based upon business now on the books or in course of final arrangement and upon estimated revenue from new lines recently completed and others nearing completion, gross earnings for the current year are estimated at over \$180,000, leaving a net amount equal to more than twice the interest charges on bonds outstanding. In the seventeen month period between December, 1924, and June, 1926, the number of connected customers has increased more than 225 per cent.

#### Southern Canada Power Earnings.

	1926	1925
May—		
Gross .....	\$107,637	\$95,713
Oper. expenses .....	40,196	38,100
Net .....	\$67,441	\$57,613
8 months—		
Gross .....	\$928,443	\$781,996
Oper. expenses .....	307,299	344,139
Net .....	\$621,144	\$437,859

#### City of Winnipeg.

The City of Winnipeg has awarded to a syndicate made up of A. E. Ames & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York an issue of \$2,025,000 4½ per cent. twenty-year bonds. The bid was 94.3571.

#### Walkerville Bonds.

An issue of \$324,762 Town of Walkerville, 5 per cent. 10 and 15 instalment bonds was awarded to the Canadian Bank of Commerce and George Carruthers and Son, who bid 99.85.

#### DIVIDENDS.

### Paramount Pictures

#### FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORPORATION

##### PREFERRED DIVIDEND

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.00 per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable August 2nd, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 15th, 1926.

#### ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH,

June 14th, 1926

Secretary.

#### Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co.

25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Fifty Cents per share, payable Tuesday, July 6, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, June 17, 1926.  
J. W. ALLEN, Treasurer.  
New York, N. Y., May 27, 1926.

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# OPEN MARKET—FOREIGN SECURITIES

The quotations below are submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security.  
Quotations are as of the Wednesday before publication.

GOVERNMENT—BONDS			GOVERNMENT—BONDS—Continued			MUNICIPAL—BONDS—Continued			INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —BONDS—Continued		
Key	Bid.	Offer.	Key	Bid.	Offer.	Key	Bid.	Offer.	Key	Bid.	Offer.
<b>ARGENTINA</b>											
4 Argentine small unlisted 5s. '45	88½	89½	<b>JAPAN</b>								
Argentine Resc. 5s. 1945	78	80	9 Japanese Govt. 4s. 1931 (small pieces), 1905 (U. S. and f.)	88½	89½	<b>BRAZIL</b>					
<b>AUSTRIA</b>			9 Do large	87½	88½	Pelotas 5s. 1911, J. & D. (stg.)	64	65	<b>GERMANY</b>		
3 Austrian 6s. 50-year (per kr. 1,000,000)	80½	10½	9 Japanese 4s. 1910 (franc loan)	66	67	Seo Paulo 5s. 1907	69½	71	3 A. E. G. pre-war	22½	24
14 Do 6% Treas. (kr. 1,000,000)	15	20	<b>MEXICO</b>			Do 6s. 1943	87½	88½	4 Do	22½	24
<b>BELGIUM</b>			4 1945 £100 and £200, 5% .....	48	49½	<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>			3 A. E. G. 1919 (per mks. 1,000)	2½	2½
3 Belgian Govt. restor'n 5s. '19	14	16	4 1945 £20, 5% .....	49	49½	3 Carlsbad 4s. ....	12½	16	4 Do	2½	2½
Do premium	15½	17	4 1945 £100 and £200, 4% .....	32½	33	4 Do	12½	16	3 Badische Anilin pre-war	24	27
<b>BRAZIL</b>			4 1945 French issue (1910), 4% .....	30	30½	4 Do	12½	16	4 Do	24	27
3 Brazilian Govt. 4s. 1889 (stg.)	55	56	4 Do (large pieces) .....	32½	32½	<b>GERMANY</b>			14 Do	8½	10
4 Do	54½	55½	9 Irrigation 4½%, 1943 .....	38½	39½	3 Berlin 1882-1915 pre-war (1,000 mks.)	5½	6½	4 Do	8½	10
Do 4s. 1910 (pounds)	53	55	4 Do	39	40½	4 Do	5½	6½	3 H. A. P. A. G. 4½s.	23½	23½
Do Resc. 4s. 1900 (stg.)	57½	59½	4 Do 5s. 1899 .....	48½	49	4 Berlin 4s. 1919 (1,000 mks.)	2½	2½	4 Do	23½	23½
3 External, 1900, 4% .....	58½	59	4 Mexican Govt. Ctf. A. ....	16½	17	4 Berlin 1914-1915 (1,000 mks.)	5½	6½	3 Krupp, 1921	1	1½
Do 4½s. 1883 (pounds)	64	66	4 Do Ctf. B. ....	16½	17	4 Do	5½	6½	3 Krupp, 1st series, 1908	20	23
Do 4½s. 1888	62	64	4 Do	16½	17	4 Do	5½	6½	3 Krupp, 2d series, 1908	3	4
Do 1913	66	68½	4 Do 20-yr. scrip, 3% .....	17	20	4 Do	5½	6½	3 Neckar 5s (per marks 1,000)	75	100
Do 5s. 1895 (pounds)	67½	68½	9 Do 6s. 1923 (large pieces) .....	51½	52½	4 Do	5½	6½	3 North German Lloyd 4½s.	25½	27½
<b>CHILE</b>			9 Do (large pieces) .....	32½	32½	4 Do	5½	6½	3 Thyssen 4½s (per mks. 1,000)	25½	27½
Chilean 1st 5s. 1911 .....	79	81	4 Nat. R. P. L. 1926, 4½% .....	33½	34½	4 Do	5½	6½	4 Do	1	1
<b>COLOMBIA</b>			4 Nat. R. R. general mortgage 1951, 4% .....	20½	21½	4 Do	5½	6½	<b>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —STOCKS</b>		
Colombian Govt. 6s (external, 1916-17) (sterling)	82½	84½	4 Nat. Ry. 2-year notes .....	26	30	4 Do	5½	6½	Key	Bid.	Offer.
<b>COSTA RICA</b>			4 Nat. Ry. 3-year notes .....	35	40	4 Do	5½	6½	<b>AUSTRIA</b>		
Rep. of Costa Rica 5s. 1911 (sterling and U. S. \$)	68	69	4 Nat. Ry. P. L. 1957, 4½% .....	21½	22½	4 Do	5½	6½	3 Styrian Water Power	.03	.06
<b>CUBA</b>			4 Nat. Ry. guaranteed, 1977, 4% .....	8½	9	4 Do	5½	6½	14 Do	.03	.06
Cuban Port 5s (Treas. loan of 1918-31) (U. S. \$)	95½	97½	9 Silver, 3% .....	8½	9	4 Do	5½	6½	<b>HUNGARY</b>		
Cuban 5s. 1905 internal loan	94½	96½	9 Silver, 5% .....	14½	15	4 Do	5½	6½	3 Rima Murany Steel, ex. coup.	1.25	1.60
Do 4½s. 1943	91½	92	9 Do	14½	15	4 Do	5½	6½	4 Do	1.25	1.60
<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>			4 Treas. Series A, 6% .....	51½	52	3 Frankfort pre-war (1,000 mks.)	5	7	<b>GERMANY</b>		
3 Czech. Loan 6% (per kr. 1,000)	21	25	4 Vera Cruz & Pacific 4½% .....	30	32	4 Do	5	7	3 A. E. G. com., ex. div.	33	34
3 Czech. Pm. 4½s (per kr. 1,000)	25	28	<b>NORWAY</b>			3 Hamburg pre-war (1,000 mks.)	2	3	3 Do	33	34
<b>FINLAND</b>			3 Norway 6s. 1920-70 (kroner)	225	227	4 Do	2	3	4 Do	130	140
3 Finland 5½s. (internal) (per timarks 1,000)	18½	22½	Do	225	227	3 Hamburg 4½s. 1919 (per mks. 1,000,000)	135	150	4 Do	9½	10½
<b>FRANCE</b>			3 Poland 6% ext., 1949 (in p. c.)	61	64	4 Do	135	150	3 Deutsche Werke	8½	9½
3 French Govt. 4s. '17 (fcs. 1,000)	12	13	14 Do	61	64	3 Hamburg 1919, small (1,000 marks)	25	50	4 Do	8½	9½
4 Do	12	12½	3 Poland 5% (per 1,000 zloty)	3½	4½	4 Do	25	50	22 Leonard Tietz A. G.	18½	20
4 Do 5s (Vict.) (per fcs. 1,000)	14½	15½	<b>RUMANIA</b>			4 Do	5	7	<b>BANK—STOCKS</b>		
3 French Pm. 5s. '20 (fcs. 1,000)	18½	19½	3 Rumanian Reconstruction 5s (del. 1,000)	1½	2½	4 Do	5	7	Key	Bid.	Offer.
4 Do	19½	20½	14 Do	1½	2½	4 Do	5	7	<b>AUSTRIA</b>		
3 French 6s. 1920 .....	17	18½	4 Do	1½	2½	4 Do	5	7	3 Austrian Discount Co.	3½	4½
4 Do	17½	18½	<b>RUSSIA</b>			4 Do	5	7	14 Do	3½	4½
<b>GERMANY</b>			3 4% rentes, 1891 (per 1,000 rubles)	4½	5½	4 Do	5	7	3 Bodencredit	14	24
3 German Govt. W. L. 5s (per marks 1,000,000)	9½	10½	14 Do	4½	5½	4 Do	5	7	14 Do	14	24
4 Do	9½	10½	3 5th War Loan 5½s .....	2	2½	4 Do	5	7	4 Do	14	24
1 Do	9½	10½	3 6th War Loan 5½s .....	2	2½	4 Do	5	7	3 Credit Anstalt	14	24
3 German Govt. W. L. 4 and 5%, 1922	5½	7½	14 Do	2	2½	4 Do	5	7	4 Do	14	24
14 Do	5½	7½	3 External 5½s .....	13½	14½	4 Do	5	7	3 Mercurbank	99	100
4 Do	5½	7½	3 External 5½s, C. D. ....	13	14	4 Do	5	7	4 Do	99	100
3 Prussian Consol. 3½s (per marks 1,000)	90	95	3 External 6½s, C. D. ....	13½	14	3 Stuttgart 1901-1912 (1,000 mks.)	5	7	3 Wiener Bank Verein	1½	1½
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b>			<b>MUNICIPAL—BONDS</b>			4 Do	5	7	4 Do	1½	1½
4 British Nat. War-1929-47 5½	96½	98	<b>AUSTRALIA</b>			<b>URUGUAY</b>			<b>GERMANY</b>		
<b>GREECE</b>			3 Brisbane 6½s. 1941 (sterling)	101	105	9 Ugawa 7s. 1945	94½	95	4 Barner Bank Verein	20	21½
4 Greek Govt. 1904 5% .....	110	115	<b>AUSTRIA</b>			<b>RAILROAD—BONDS</b>			3 Commerz und Privatbank ex div.	16	17
<b>ITALY</b>			3 Do 7% .....	8	12	Key	Bid.	Offer.	4 Do	16	17
3 Italian Govt. 5s. 1920 (Treas.) (per lire 1,000)	35½	36½	14 Do	8	12	<b>CUBA</b>			3 Deutsche Bank, ex div.	35½	36½
3 Italian Consol. War Loan 5s. 1918 (lire)	34	35	14 Do	8	12	7 Cuba Co. deb. 6s. 1955	96	100	4 Do	35½	36½
4 Do	34	35	<b>INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —BONDS</b>			<b>CZECHOSLOVAKIA</b>			3 Disconto Gesellschaft Bank, ex div.	50½	51½

# OPEN MARKET—DOMESTIC SECURITIES

PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS			RAILROAD—BONDS			INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —BONDS—Continued			JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS —Continued		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Adirondack Pr. & Lt. 6s. '50. 100½			Altoona & Logan Valley 4½s. 84½			Lion Collars & Shirts 6½s. '42 w. b. 30			Chicago of Chicago, Ill., 4½s. 100		
Appalachian Pow. 1st 5s. '41. 100½			B. & O. T. C. 4s. 1959. 70			Norwalk Steel Co. 1st 4½s. '28. 30			Chicago of Chicago, Ill., 5s. 1951-31. 100½		
Arkansas Lt. & Pow. 6s. 1954. 104			C. C. & St. Louis 5s. '63. 103			Ohio State Tel. Co. cons. 5s. '44. 102			Central of Illinois of Green-ville 5s. 1952-32. 100½		
Do 1st 6s. 1945. 104			Can. Pac. deb. 4s. 1952. 83			Stand. Plate Glass Co. notes 6s. 1930. 85			Dallas of Dallas, Texas, 5s. 1951-31. 101½		
Associated G. & El. 6½s. 1954. 103			Chi. & East Ill. 5s. 1951. 78			Woodward Iron 1st 5s. 1952. 86			Denver of Denver, Col., 5s. 1966-36. 101½		
Central Pow. & Lt. 6½s. 1952. 107½			Erie C. 4s. 'D' 1953. 80			Wurlitzer (R.) Co. deb. 6s. '38. 98			Des Moines, Iowa, 5s. 1953-33. 100½		
Cities Service Co. deb. B. 195. 105			Fla. East Coast 5s. 1974. 100						First Carolinas, Columbia, S. C. 5s. 1952-32. 100		
Do deb. D. 105½			Hudson & Man. rfd. 5s. 1957. 96						First of Montgomery, Ala. 5s. 1955-35. 101½		
Do deb. E. 105½			N. Y. Cen. rfd. 5s. 2013. 105						First Texas 5s. 1966-36. 101½		
Cleve. Elec. Ill. 5s. 1953. 103½			No. Pac. rfd. 5s. 2047. 103						Freemont, Neb. 4½s. 1955-35. 99½		
Colorado Pow. 1st 5s. 1953. 99			Pere Marquette 5s. 1956. 103						Greenbrier 5s. 1955-35. 102		
Columbus El. Pow. 6s. 1947. 104			St. Louis-San Fr. 4s. 1950. 83						Iowa, Sioux City, Ia. 4½s. 1955-35. 100½		
Connecticut Pow. 5s. 1953. 102			So. P. S. Fr. Ter. 4s. 1950. 93						Kansas City of Kansas City, Mo. 5s. 1955-35. 101½		
Continental Gas & El. 5s. '27. 100									Do 4½s. 1955-35. 99½		
Cons. Gas, St. J. 5s. 1936. 98									Lexington, Ky. 5s. 1954-34. 102½		
Greystown-Houston 5s. 1954. 99									Lincoln of Lincoln, Neb., 4½s. 1966-36. 100		
Houston Elec. 1st 6s. 1935. 99									Maryland-Virginia of Baltimore 5s. 1955-35. 101½		
Interstate Pow. 6s. 1944. 99									New York of N. Y. 5s. 1955-35. 101		
Louisiana Pow. 1st 6s. 1944. 102									Oregon of Wash. 1953-33. 100		
Louisville G. & El. 5½s. 1954. 103½									Pacific Coast Salt Lake City 5s. 1955-35. 101		
Louisville Light 1953. 100									Pacific Coast, Los Angeles 5s. 1954-34. 101½		
Mississippi Riv. Pow. 5s. '51. 100½									Pacific Coast of Portland 5s. 1955-35. 101		
Mississippi Valley 6s. 1947. 91									Potomac of Washington, D. C. 5s. 1955-35. 100		
Mountain States 1st 5s. 1938. 93											
National Pub. Serv. 6½s. 1955. 96											
Northern Ry. & Lt. Inc. 7s. 1953. 97											
No. Carolina Pub. Serv. 6s. 1945. 96											
Northern Ohio Pow. 7s. 1935. 93											
Northern Texas Elec. 6s. 1940. 67											
Pacific Gas & El. ref. 6s. '41. 108½											
Savannah El. & Pw. 7½s. 1941. 106½											
Seattle Elec. 5s. 1950. 100											
St. Paul Gas Light 5s. 1944. 100											
Shawinigan Wat. & P. 5s. '34. 100½											
Sierra-San Fran Pw. 2d 5s. '49. 82½											
Sto. Jersey G. & El. & Tr. 5s. '33. 101½											
Tampa Elec. 5s. 1953. 99											
West States Gas & El. 6s. '49. 99½											
Wisconsin-Minn. L. & P. 5s. '44. 97½											
Wisconsin Pub. Ser. 1st 5s. '54. 99											

RAILROAD—BONDS			INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —BONDS—Continued			FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Altoona & Logan Valley 4½s. 84½			Lion Collars & Shirts 6½s. '42 w. b. 30			The securities listed below are inter-changeable coupon for registered bonds.		
B. & O. T. C. 4s. 1959. 70			Norwalk Steel Co. 1st 4½s. '28. 30			5s. M. & N., May, 1941-31. 103½		
C. C. & St. Louis 5s. '63. 103			Ohio State Tel. Co. cons. 5s. '44. 102			4½s. J. & J., July, 1954-34. 103½		
Can. Pac. deb. 4s. 1952. 83			Stand. Plate Glass Co. notes 6s. 1930. 85			4½s. J. & J., July, 1953-33. 103½		
Chi. & East Ill. 5s. 1951. 78			Woodward Iron 1st 5s. 1952. 86			4½s. J. & J., Jan. 1955-35. 102½		
Erie C. 4s. 'D' 1953. 80			Wurlitzer (R.) Co. deb. 6s. '38. 98			4½s. J. & J., Jan. 1955-35. 102½		
Fla. East Coast 5s. 1974. 100						4½s. J. & J., May, 1942-32. 101½		
Hudson & Man. rfd. 5s. 1957. 96						4½s. J. & J., Jan. 1943-33. 101½		
N. Y. Cen. rfd. 5s. 2013. 105						4½s. M. & N., May, 1937-37. 100½		
No. Pac. rfd. 5s. 2047. 103						4½s. J. & J., July, 1953-36. 100½		
Pere Marquette 5s. 1956. 103								
St. Louis-San Fr. 4s. 1950. 83								
So. P. S. Fr. Ter. 4s. 1950. 93								

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS —BONDS			FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Abitibi P. & P. Co., Ltd., gen. 6s. 1940. 101½			5s. M. & N., May, 1941-31. 103½		
Adams Exp. Co. col. 4s. 1947. 80½			4½s. J. & J., July, 1954-34. 103½		
Andean Natl. Corp., Ltd. 6s. 1940 (with warr.). 130			4½s. J. & J., July, 1953-33. 103½		
Do (without warr.). 101			4½s. J. & J., Jan. 1955-35. 102½		
Biltmore—Commodore Hotel (N.Y.) 1st labd. s. f. 7s. '34. 99½			4½s. J. & J., Jan. 1955-35. 102½		
Charcoal I. Co. of Am. 8s. '31 5s. w.o. 101½			4½s. J. & J., May, 1942-32. 101½		
Clyde S. S. Co. 1st 5s. 1931. 98			4½s. J. & J., Jan. 1943-33. 101½		
Clyde S. S. Term. 1st 5s. '34. 92			4½s. M. & N., May, 1937-37. 100½		
Consolidated Machine Tool 7s. 1942. 67			4½s. J. & J., July, 1953-36. 100½		
Continental Mot. Cp. 6½s. '39. 99½					
Crew Levick Co. 1st s. f. 6s. '31. 99½					
Do notes 6½. 1928. 96					
Hale & Kilburn Cp. 1st 6s. '39. 93					
Harriman Bldg. 1st s. f. 6s. '38. 96½					
Interstate Window Glass 8s. 55. 60					
Keystone Sal. & W. Co. 1st s. f. 8s. 1941. 106½					

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Arkansas, Memphis, Tenn., 5s. 1952-32. 100		
Atlanta, Ga., 5s. 1955-35. 102		
Atlantic, Raleigh, N. C., 5s. 1952-32. 100½		
California of San Francisco, Cal., 5s. 1952-32. 102½		

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK—BONDS —Continued		
Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Chicago of Chicago, Ill., 4½s. 1965-35. 100		
Chicago of Chicago, Ill., 5s. 1951-31. 100½		
Central of Illinois of Green-ville 5s. 1952-32. 100½		
Dallas of Dallas, Texas, 5s. 1951-31. 101½		
Denver of Denver, Col., 5s. 1966-36. 101½		
Des Moines, Iowa, 5s. 1953-33. 100½		
First Carolinas, Columbia, S. C. 5s. 1952-32. 100		
First of Montgomery, Ala. 5s. 1955-35. 101½		
First Texas 5s. 1966-36. 101½		
Freemont, Neb. 4½s. 1955-35. 99½		
Greenbrier 5s. 1955-35. 102		
Iowa, Sioux City, Ia. 4½s. 1955-35. 100½		
Kansas City of Kansas City, Mo. 5s. 1955-35. 101½		
Do 4½s. 1955-35. 99½		
Lexington, Ky. 5s. 1954-34. 102½		
Lincoln of Lincoln, Neb., 4½s. 1966-36. 100		
Maryland-Virginia of Baltimore 5s. 1955-35. 101½		
New York of N. Y. 5s. 1955-35. 101		
Oregon of Wash. 1953-33. 100		
Pacific Coast Salt Lake City 5s. 1955-35. 101		
Pacific Coast, Los Angeles 5s. 1954-34. 101½		
Pacific Coast of Portland 5s. 1955-35. 101		
Potomac of Washington, D. C. 5s. 1955-35. 100		



RAILROADS—STOCKS—Continued				
Key	Symbol	Bid	Offer	% Chg.

		orig.	offer.
2	Norfolk & Western Ry. pf.	84	85
2	D <sup>r</sup> Northern Central	81 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
12	Do	80 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	82 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
2	Northern Securities Co.	116	117
2	Ontario & Quebec	115	117
2	Oswego & Syracuse	91	93
12	Do	91	92
2	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. pf.	147 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	150
12	Do	147	149
5	Do	147	149
2	Do common	139	141
2	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.	149	151
12	Do	148	152

8	Do .....	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Hale & Kilburn pf. ....	14	17

	Hercules Powder	149	150
	Do pf.	113	115
	Ide (George) & Co.	74	78
	Industrial Finance Co.	85	90
	Industrial Acceptance pf.	85	90
	International Silver	91	92½
	Do pf.	101	104
	Jacob Dole Packing 6½ pf.	25	30
8	Kentucky Sedit. pf.	80	82
	Macadden, Publisher, Inc.	80	84
33	Magdalena Syndicate.	1½	2½
33	Metro 5c to 50c Stores pf.	Interested	
33	Do	30	35
33	Miller Train Control.	2½	27½
10	Nat. Equitable Invest. units.	30½	2½
10	N. Y. Mtg. Units.		W.O.

44	New York Steam com.....	115	124
	Niles-Bement-Pond Co. cum.		

38	Pf. 6%	72	75
38	Pierce, B. & P. Mfg. Co. 8%	101	103
33	Roxy Theatre units	26	29
33	Do com.	7	9
24	Shattuck Denn. Mining	6 1/2	7 1/2
38	Superheater Co. com.	150	155 1/2
24	Tentic Standard	12 1/2	14
4	Texon Oil & Land	3 1/2	3 3/4
24	Do	3 1/2	3 3/4
33	Do	3 1/2	3 3/4

Thompson-Starrett Co. com...	135	..
Do. pf.	103	117

	Troy Laundry Machine com.	33	36
	Do 8% pf.	94	
33	Union United Tobacco pf.	104	108
33	Do com.	32	35
8	West Indies Fruit units.	34	38
	Woodward Iron	74	78
24	Ziely Process	73	76

RAILROADS—STOCKS		
Key.		Bid. Offer.
12	Alabama Great So. ordinary	116 118½

6	Do preference "B" .....	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	...
	Continental Gas & Elec. 7%	130	140

	Consumers Pwr. pf. 6%.....	98	100
	Dallas Pow. & Lt. 7% pf.....	106	107
	Eastern States Pow. Corp. 14.....	17	
6	Elm. & Ry. Pwr. & Lt. 7% pf.....	104 1/2	
	Ft. Worth Pow. & Lt. 7% pf.....	108	
	Galveston-Houston Elec. ....	13	16
	Do pf. ....	42	47
	Gen. Gas. & Elec. part. ctf. ....	8 1/2	9 1/2
	Ind. Pow. & Lt. 7% pf.....	99 1/2	98
	Ohio Pub. Serv. ....	96	95 1/2
6	Public Svc. (Col.) pf. ....	98	
	Puget Sd. Pw. & Lt. pf. 6%.....	83	86
8	So. Cities Utilities pf. ....	87	90
8	Southern Utilities pf. ....	87	89
13	Do .....	87 1/2	88 1/2

**INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS**

## —STOCKS

38	Am. Arch. Co.	7% pfd.	82	85
38	Am. Arch. Co.		115	121
38	Am. Book Co.		137	140
24	Anglo Chilean Nitrate.		19	23
	Bang Service Stations pfd.			92
	Bowman Bilt. Hotels com.	8%		94
33	Brotherhood Invest. Co. units	185	192	
33	Brooklyn Loc. Eng. Soc.			
	of N. Y.		135	145
33	Do of Penn.		135	145
33	Do of New England.		135	150
38	Brunswick-Balke-Collender			
	Co. 7% pfd.		98	102
	Burdett pfd.		98	103
13	Cadet Knitting Mills.		2 1/2	3 1/2
8	Canario Copper		1 1/2	1 1/2
24	Do		1	1
23	Do		1	1.10
	Chestnut & Smith Corp. com.		12	16
	Clinchfield Coal Corp. com.			
	2%		32	35
	Coldak Corp. Class A		6 1/2	7 1/2
	Columbia Phonograph		44	48
	Crystall Oil Refining Co. com.	8	10	10
	Do pfd.		36	40

2	Curtis Publishing Co. com...	210	213
2	Do pf. ....	111½	112½
2	Do pf. ....	22	27

8 Dayton Rubber units.....	23	27
Dictograph Prod. pfd.....	84	86
Do com.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
8 Digiorgio Fruit units.....	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Douglas Shoe pf.....	81	84

## TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—STOCKS

Key.		Bid.	Offer.
38	Am. Dist. Tel. of N. J.	65	70
38	Do pf. ex div.	108	110
	Bell Tel. of Canada	137	139
	Bell Tel. of Pa. 6½ pf.	111½	112½
	Funklin Tel.	116	117½
2	Gold & Stk. Tel.	116	117½
	Mountain States Tel. & Tel.	113	116
	New England Tel. & Tel.	113½	115
	N. W. Bell Tel. 6½ pf.	103	113
2	Northwestern Telegraph	41½	43
	Ohio Bell	112	113½
38	Pacific & Atl. Tel. Co.	17	18
	Southern & Atlantic Tel. Co.	22	24
	Southern New England Tel.	151	151
	Southwestern Bell Tel.	113½	114½

## HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Stocks		
Key.		Bid. Offer.
35	American Hdw. Corp. ex div.	79 82
35	Bigelow-Hartford Carpet com	83 86
35	Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. ex div.	27 28
35	International Silver Co. pf.	.. ..
35	Niles-Bement-Pond Co. com., new	19 21
35	Torrington Co. com.	64½ 66½

Insurance—Stocks		Bid	Offer
Key			

35	Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.	725	
	ex. div.		
35	Aetna Life Ins. Co. ex. div.	675	690
35	Do full paid receipts.	675	690
35	Do par paid receipts.	520	540
35	Aetna (Fire) Ins. Co. ex. div.	560	
35	Automobile Insurance.	310	
35	Conn. Gen. Life Ins. Co.	1,700	1,750
35	Hartford Fire Ins. Co. ex. div.	500	515
35	National Fire Insurance Co.	690	710
35	Phoenix Fire Ins. Co. ex. div.	565	580
35	Travelers' Ins. Co. ex. div.	1,200	1,225

## SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.		
Industrial and Miscellaneous—Stocks		
Key.		
31	Berkshire Cotton Mfg. ....	130 134
31	Chapman Valve Mfg. Co. pf. ....	105
31	Consol. Dry Goods Co. com. ....	93 98
31	Do pf. ....	40
31	Farr & Lpaco. ....	160 165
31	Fiberoid Corp. pf. ....	85 90
31	Indiana Motorcycle ....	93
31	Milton Bradley Co. pf. ....	103
31	Springfield Bank Stock ....	W.O.
31	Springfield Fire & M. Ins. Co. ....	450 460
31	Springfield Light Co. ....	58
31	Springfield Railway ....	60
31	West Boylston Mfg. Co. pf. ....	82 87

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT—BONDS

**CANADIAN PROVINCIAL—BONDS—**

Continued			
Key.		Bid.	Offer.
11	Do 5s, 1939	100½	101
11	Do 6s, 1941	110½	111
11	Do 5s, 1949	100½	101½
11	Manitoba 6s, 1930	103	104
11	Do 5½s, 1942	105	106½
11	Do 5s, 1944	101	102
11	Do 6s, 1946	112	113
11	Do 6s, 1928	101½	102½
11	New Brunswick 6s, 1928	101½	102½
11	Do 5½s, 1929	102	102½
11	Do 6s, 1931	103½	104½
11	Do 4½s, 1935	98½	99½
11	Do 5½s, 1939	104½	105½
11	Newfoundland 6½s, 1928	102½	103½
11	Do 6s, 1936	108½	109½

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL—BONDS—

## CANADIAN RAILROAD—BONDS

## CANADIAN MUNICIPAL—BONDS

Key.		Bid.	Offer.
11	Canadian North. Ry 4s, 1930.	98½	96¾
11	Do 4½s, 1935.	97½	98
11	Do 6½s, 1946.	117½	118½
11	Do 7s, 1940.	115½	116
11	Canadian Nat. Rwy. (Can.)		
	4½s, 1930.	99½	99¾
11	Do 4½s, 1934.	95	95½
11	Do (Can.) 4½s, 1944.	93¼	94½

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS

Key.		Bid.	Offer.
11	Bell Tel. of Can. 5s, 1955.....	100%	101%
11	Rio de Janeiro T., L. & P Co. 5s 1935	94 1/2	95



## Index of Current Security Offerings

## BONDS

Abbot Kinney Co. \$1,000,000 1st (closed) mtg ref ser g 7s, J & D, due June 1, 1931, price 100, offered June 22. Bayless Bros., N. Y.

Allen County, Ohio, \$110,000 6% cts of indebtedness, price 4.40, offered June 21. A. M. Lamport & Co., N. Y.

American-La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., \$4,000,000 5-year g notes, 5½s, J & D, due June 1, 1931, price 99½, yield 5.50%, offered June 30. Hemphill, Noyes & Co. and Hambleton & Co., N. Y.

American Seating Co. \$4,000,000 10-year conv g notes, 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1933, price 99½, yield 6%, offered June 29. Bodell & Co.; Prince & Whitley; W. A. Harriman; Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, N. Y.

Atlantic Public Utilities, Inc., \$750,000 1st coll lien and ref. Series "A," g 6s, M & S, due March 1, 1946, price 99½, yield 6.30%, offered June 21. Sawyer, Fish & Spencer, Inc., Boston, and Douglas Lapham & Co., Chicago.

Avon River Power, Ltd., \$650,000 1st mtg s f g, Series "A," 5½s, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 98½, yield 5.80%, offered June 28. Johnston & Ward, Montreal, Canada.

Birmingham, City of, Ala., \$250,000 public impvmt g 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-36, yield 3.90-4.20%, offered June 28. Gibson, Lee & Co., N. Y.

Bristol & Warren Water Works \$348,000 1st mtg. Series "A," g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price par, offered June 25. Bodell & Co., Providence, R. I.

British Columbia, Province of, \$6,000,000 4½% gold serial, J & D, due June 29, 1927-56, price 95.85, yield 4.20-4.50%, offered June 28. Dillon, Read & Co.; Wood, Gundy & Co.; A. S. Ames, N. Y.; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Royal Bank of Canada and Dominion Securities Corp., Canada.

Broadview Hotel (East St. Louis) \$850,000 1st mtg (closed) serial g 6½s, due May 1, 1928-41, price 90, offered June 14. Caldwell & Co.; Mark C. Steinberg & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Buffalo, N. Y., \$250,000 4½s, due June 15, 1942-45, yield 3.95%, offered June 29. Kean, Taylor & Co., N. Y.

Buffalo, City of, N. Y., \$500,000 4½% coupon, due June 15, 1929-38, yield 3.90-3.95%, offered June 29. Remick, Hodges & Co., N. Y.

Cape May Co., N. J., \$351,000 4½s and 4½s, due July 1, 1930-44, and July 1, 1935-42, yield 4.20%, offered June 29. Hoffman & Co.; J. A. de Camp & Co.

Capistrano Beach Co. \$400,000 1st mtg s f sec g 7s, due June 1, 1936, offered June 14. J. C. Mackie Co., Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital Bldg. Co., Detroit, Mich., \$650,000 1st mtg leasehold 5½s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1926-36, price par, offered June 25. First National Co. and Detroit Tr. Co., Detroit, Mich.

Columbia, S. C., \$300,000 school dist rest coupon 4½s, J & J, due June 1, 1927-48, yield 4.25-4.30%, offered June 29. C. W. McNear & Co., N. Y.

Columbus Electric & Power Co., Ga., \$2,000,000 3-year g 5s, J & D, due June 1, 1929, price 99½, yield 5.05%, offered June 30. Estabrook & Co.; Stone & Webster, Inc., and Parkinson & Burr, N. Y.

Consumers Wholesale Supply Co. \$300,000 ser g 6s, J & D, due June 15, 1927-31, yield 6%, offered June 25.

Cothran Apts., Ltd. (Yeadon Hall Apts.), Toronto, \$425,000 1st mtg g 7s, due June 1, 1946, offered June 19. W. A. Mackenzie & Co.

Dalton Adding Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1,500,000 15-year conv s f g notes, 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 100, offered June 25. Fifty-third National Bank; W. E. Hutton & Co. and B. D. Bartlett & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

DeWitt (City of), Texas, \$200,000 municipal school and street 5s, due \$10,000 annually May 1, 1927, yield 4.50-4.70%, offered June 24. C. W. McNear & Co., N. Y.

Drexel Place Bldg., \$145,000 1st mtg r e 6½s, M & N, due May 1, 1936, price par, yield 6½%, offered June 25. Lackner, Butz & Co., Chicago.

1836-1833 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., \$300,000 1st mtg gtd g 6s, J & D, due June 1, 1929, price par, yield 6%, offered June 29. Bankers Bond & Mtg Co., Philadelphia.

Fall River, Mass., \$300,000 reg 4s, due July, 1927-56, yield 3.70-3.90%, offered June 22. R. L. Day & Co., Boston.

Federal Water Service Corp. \$1,000,000 3-year g 5s, M & N, due May 1, 1929, price 97½, yield 6%, offered June 29. L. Ohrstrom, N. Y.

Ferndale, Village of, Mich., \$451,700 paving and sewer 4½s, due June 15, 1927-30, yield 4%-4.15%, offered June 22. Joel Stockard & Co.; Lewis & Co.; E. E. MacCrone & Co., Detroit.

502 Park Ave., New York City, \$3,800,000 1st mtg fee s f g 6s, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1931-41, price 100, yield 6%, offered June 25. S. W. Straus & Co., N. Y.

Ford City, Ohio, \$150,000 5% bonds, J & J 15, due July 15, 1938-56, yield 5½%, offered June 28. Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y.

460 Ave. Road, Ltd., Toronto, \$300,000 1st mtg 20-year ser af g 7s, due June 1, 1946, price par, offered June 21. H. W. De Guerre & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. Co. \$100,000 first 5s, due 1933, price 98½, yield 5.25%, offered June 24. Blodgett & Co., N. Y.

Greenwich Water Co. \$1,000,000 1st mtg. Series "B," g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1927, price 99½, yield 4½%, offered June 25. E. H. Rollins & Sons, N. Y.; Putnam & Storer, Inc., Boston.

Hudson County, N. J., \$1,961,000 serially 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-65, yield 3.75-4.15%, offered June 25. Eldredge & Co.; Blair & Co.; Ames-Emerich; L. F. Rothchild and M. M. Freeman, N. Y.

International-Grand Northern R. R. Co. \$6,000,000 1st mtg. Series "B," g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 95, yield 5.33%, offered June 24. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., N. Y.

Kearny (Town of), N. J., \$2,190,000 water works 4s and 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1930, yield 4.10-4.45%, offered June 25. Eldredge & Co. and M. M. Freeman, N. Y.

Kentucky R.R. Co. \$1,500,000 1st mtg 10-year s f g 6½s (without stock purchase warrants), J & D, due June 1, 1936, price 100, yield 6½%, offered June 30. Rogers, Caldwell & Co., Inc., N. Y.

Killingly (Town of), Conn., \$150,000 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-56, yield 4%-4.10%, offered June 28. R. M. Grant, N. Y.

Knoxville (City of), Tenn., \$1,150,000 g 4½s, J & D, due June 1, 1928-63, yield 4.10-4.35%, offered June 24. Guaranty Co. of N. Y.; Bankers Tr. Co., N. Y.; Estabrook & Co. and Hannah & Lee, N. Y.

Lenoir Graded School District, N. C., \$100,000 school 5s, due June 1, 1929-53, offered June 25. Breed, Elliot & Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Michigan-Ohio Bldg (a w corner N. Michigan Blvd., Ohio St., adjacent to the "Loop" dist., Chicago), \$900,000 (total issue) 1st mtg bldg & leasehold g 6½s, J & J, due July 1, 1928-41, price 100, yield 6½%, offered June 30. Greenbaum Sons Securities Corp., N. Y.

Milwaukee (City of), Wis., \$2,850,000 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-45, yield 3.75-4.05%, offered June 28. First National Bank; Eldredge & Co., N. Y.; Second Ward Sec., Milwaukee and Chicago; First Wisconsin Co., Milwaukee, and Marshall & Halsey Bank, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee Electric Railway & L. Co. \$500,000 ref & 1st 5s, due 1961, price 96½s, yield 5.22%, offered June 24. Blouge & Co., N. Y.

Mobile (City of), Ala., \$462,000 public impvmt 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1936, price 101½, yield 4.50%, offered June 29. R. W. Presapich and Rogers, Caldwell & Co., N. Y.

Minneapolis (City of), Minn., \$800,000 coupon g 4s, F & J, due Feb. 1, 1944-56, price 99½, offered June 26. Barr Brod & Co., Redmond & Co., N. Y.

National Ice Cream Co. \$750,000 1st (closed) mtg s f conv 6½s, due June 1, 1941, price 100, yield 6½%, offered June 22. Wm. R. Staats Co. and Anglo-Calif. Tr. Co., San Francisco, N. Y.

N. H. & Harford R. R. Co. \$2,140,000 6% coll g notes, part cts, A & O, due Oct. 31, 1930, price 102½, yield 5.40%, offered June 30. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Coffin & Burr, N. Y.

Hotel Northwood, West Palm Beach, Fla., \$125,000 1st mtg ser g 8s, due Sept. 1, 1926-35, offered June 14. Palm Beach Guaranty Co., Florida.

Oak Hill Apts., Kansas City, Mo., \$300,000 1st mtg ser g sec 6½s, J & J, due July 1, 1934, price par, yield 6½%, offered June 26. Greenbaum Sons Invest Co., Chicago.

Ontario, Province of, \$300,000 g notes, 4s, due May 26, 1927, yield 4½%, offered June 28. Wood, Gundy & Co., N. Y.

Ottawa (City of), Ontario, \$672,000 ser g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-56, yield 4.20-4.80%, offered June 25. Dillon, Read & Co.

Pacific Door & Sash Co. \$1,000,000 1st mtg s f g 6s, price 99, offered June 9. California Sec. Co., Los Angeles.

Page-Hershey Tubes, Ltd., \$2,000,000 1st mtg 20-year s f g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1946, price par +, offered June 24. A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd., and Alfred & Co., Ltd.

Passaic Co., N. J., \$1,195,000 g 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-46, yield 4%-4.15%, offered June 24. First National Bank; Graham, Parson & Co.; Phelps, Fenn & Co.; Redmond & Co., N. Y.

Peninsular Tel. Co. (Florida Corp.) \$1,000,000 1st mtg ser g 5½s (additional issue), J & J, due Jan. 1, 1931, price 101½, yield 5.40%, offered June 24. Coggeshall & Hicks and Bodell & Co.

Pennsylvania Power Co. \$3,800,000 1st mtg Series 1956 g 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1956, price 98, yield 5.13%, offered June 28. Bonbright & Co.; Eastman & Dillon and Harper & Turner.

Pennsylvania Tank Line \$792,000 equip tr ser "Y" 5s cts, due July 1, 1928-34, yield 4½-5½%, offered June 15. Crawford Co. Tr. Co., Meadville, Pa.; Lawrence Sav. & Tr. Co., New Castle, Pa.; First Nat'l Bank, Sharon, Pa.; Colonial Tr. Co., Farrell, Pa.

Peoples Lt. & Pwr. Corp. \$3,500,000 1st lien g 5½s, due July 1, 1941, price 99½, offered June 26. G. L. Ohrstrom Co., N. Y.

Pierce & Co., N. Y., \$2,200,000 10-yr s f g 6½s debentures, due March 15, 1936, yield 6.65%, offered June 24. Amer. Solvents & Chemical Corp.; John Nickerson and Lage & Co., N. Y.

Potomac, N. Y., \$100,000 water 4½s, due 1926-1933, yield 4.10-4.25%, offered June 30. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

Pottawamie Co. \$240,000 road 4½s, due Oct. 22, 1930, offered June 25. Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.

Public Service Co. of Colorado \$6,000,000 20-yr 6% debentures, due May 1, 1946, price 99, yield 6%, offered June 30. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.; Federal Securities Corp., Chicago, and Henry L. Doherty & Co., N. Y.

Quebec (Province of), Canada \$7,500,000 s f g 4½s, J & J, due (optional July 1, 1951) July 1, 1956, price 98½, yield 4.60%, offered June 30. First Nat'l Bank, N. Y.; Bank of Montreal, Montreal; Kiesel, Kinnicut & Co.; Redmond & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Solomon Bros. & Hutzler and Eldredge & Co., N. Y.

Ranke Bldg., Seattle, Mich., \$225,000 1st (closed) mtg leasehold g 6s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-37, price par, yield 6%, offered June 18. Marine Nat'l Co.; Smith & Stom Co.; Murphy & Faber Co., Seattle, Mich.

Roman Catholic Church Welfare Institutions in Germany \$3,000,000 20-yr sec s f g 7s, J & D, due June 1, 1946, price 98½, yield 7½%, offered June 29. Howe, Snow & Bertles; A.

## BONDS

Iselin & Co.; Mitchell, Hutchins & Co.; Guardian Detroit Co.; Liberty Central Tr. Co., St. Louis.

Roosevelt (The) \$1,400,000 1st mtg s f g 6½s, A & S, due April 1, 1933, price 102, offered June 30. Amer. Bond & Mtg. Co., St. Louis.

St. Andrews Bay Lumber Co. and St. Andrews Bay Foundry & Machine Co. \$550,000 1st mtg and coll tr sec g 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1927-31, offered June 21. Caldwell-Garber & Co., Birmingham, Ala.

St. Catherine Stanley Realty Corp. \$1,000,000 1st mtg 20-yr s f g, sec 6½s, M & N, due May 1, 1946, price 99, yield 6.60%, offered June 22. W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.; R. A. Daly & Co., Toronto, and Royal Sec. Corp., Ltd., Montreal.

San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank \$3,000,000 farm loan 5s, J & J, due July 1, 1936-56, price 102½, yield 4.65-5%, offered June 28. Hayden, Stone & Co.; Halsey, Stuart & Co.; Stevenson, Perry & Stacy & Co.; Wm. R. Compton, N. Y.

Sanquit Spinning Co., Gadsden, Ala., \$250,000 1st mtg g 7s, A & O, due April 1, 1941, price par, yield 7%, offered June 19. First Nat'l Bank.

South Dakota (State of) \$1,750,000 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1941-46, yield 4.30%, offered June 29. Barr Bros.; Hemick-Houges, N. Y.; Minnesota L. & T., and Minneapolis Tr. Co.

Southern Pacific Co. \$25,000 coll tr 5s, due May 1, 1944, yield 4.90%, offered June 28. Kelley, Drayton & Converse, N. Y.

Syracuse (City of), N. Y., \$2,536,000 coup g 4s, F & A, due Aug. 1, 1927-39, price 100.50-101.01, yield 5.13-5.30%, offered June 25. Geo. E. Gibbons; Roosevelt & Sons; Kean, Taylor & Co.; Eastman, Dillon & Co., N. Y.

Tennessee Elec. Pwr. Co. \$3,500,000 1st and ref mtg g 5s, J & D, due June 1, 1956, price 98, yield 5.13%, offered June 25. Nat'l City Co.; Bonbright & Co.; Hodenpyl, Hardy Sec. Corp., N. Y.

23 East Del. Bldg., Chicago, \$1,200,000 1st mtg ser coup g 6½s, J & D, due Dec. 15, 1929-June 15, 1938, yield 6.20-6.50%, offered June 23. H. O. Stone & Co., Chicago.

U. S. Steel Works Corp. \$30,000,000 25-yr s f g mtg ser "A" 6½s, J & D, due June 1, 1957, price 96, yield 6.80%, offered June 26. Dillon, Read & Co.; Internat'l Acceptance Co.; J. Henry Schroder Bk. Corp., N. Y.

Volusia Co., Fla., \$100,000 Halifax Hosp. Dist. 6s, due April, 1931-54, yield 5½%, offered June 28. Spitzer, Rorick & Co., N. Y.

White Pine Lumber Co., Albuquerque, N. M., \$1,250,000 1st (closed) mtg ser s f g 6½s, J & D, due June 1, 1927-57, price 100.96-100, yield 5½-6½%, offered June 22. Cronwell & Co.; Detroit Trust Co. and Freeman, Smith & Camp Co.

## STOCKS

American Dry Corp. 18,000 shares part pf stock, M. J & D, price \$30, yield 8%, offered June 24. Euxton, Wheeler & Co., Inc., and Howe, Brooks & Co.

American Seating Corp. 80 shares conv cum pf stock (without par value), O. J. A. & J, price \$7.50, yield 8%, offered June 30. Prince & Whitley; Bodell & Co.; W. A. Harriman & Co.

Bancroft (Joseph) & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del., \$1,750,000 7% cum stock, par value \$100, due last days of J. A. J. & O, price 100, yield 7%, offered June 29. Marshall, Field, Gloré, Warl & Co. and Laird, Bissell & Meeds.

Central Power & Lt. Co., Mass., \$3,000,000 (additional issue) 7% cum pf, par \$100, F & M, A & N, price 97½, offered June 28. Howe, Snow & Bertles; A. P. Leach & Co.; Tucker, Anthony, Hill, Joiner & Co., N. Y.

Hammer-Bray Co. \$250,000 8% cum pf, par \$100, J & A. J & O, offered June 17. T. R. Trump & Co.; O. A. Lindstrom & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Leonard-Fitzpatrick-Mueller Stores Co. (a Delaware corporation) \$550,000 8% cum conv pf, \$100 par stock, O. J. A. & J, due July 1, 1929, price 125, offered June 30. George H. Burr & Co., N. Y.

Northern Indiana Public Service Co. \$2,500,000 cum pf 6% stock, with par value, J & A. J & O, price 92.50, yield 6½%, offered June 28. Utilities Securities Co., Chicago; Central States Sec. Corp. of N. Y.

Pilgrim Properties, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., \$425,000 com 7% stock, at par \$25, J. J. & O, offered June 23. Meyer Kiser Bank, Indianapolis.

Prudential Co. (The) \$5,000,000 7% cum pf stock (dividends guaranteed by Realty Associates), M & N, due May 1, 1931-36, price 102½, yield 6.83%, offered June 29. Manufacturers Tr. Co., N. Y.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tax Exempt in Massachusetts.  
**\$3,000,000**  
**Central Power & Light**  
**Company**  
(A Massachusetts Corporation)  
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Gross Earnings	\$6,661,432.63
Operating Expenses, Rentals, Taxes and Maintenance	3,222,480.60
Net Earnings	\$2,138,951.97
Annual Interest Requirement on \$6,637,800 First Lien and Refunding 6½%	482,710.74
Bonds Outstanding, General Interest, Amortization and Other Deductions	\$1,656,241.25
Balance for Federal Taxes, Depreciation and Dividends	\$1,656,241.25
Annual Dividend Requirement on \$7,015,000 of 7% Preferred Stock	\$491,660.00
Balance	\$1,165,181.23

The Company has paid quarterly cash dividends regularly on the Preferred Stock since the first issuance in 1919.

HOWE, SNOW & BERTLES, Inc.  
TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

EARNINGS: The Consolidated Earnings Statement of the Central Power and Light Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 1926, adjusted to changes in capitalization, with earnings of properties acquired subsequent to March 31, 1925, included for the full twelve months, audited in greater part by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, and the balance by Company auditors, is as follows:

Exempt from all Federal, State and Local Taxation excepting only inheritance Tax.  
**\$3,000,000**  
**The San Antonio**  
**Joint Stock Land Bank**  
**5% Farm Loan Bonds**  
Issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act.  
Dated July 1, 1926 Due July 1, 1956.

These bonds are direct obligations of the San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank of San Antonio, Texas, which confines its operations almost exclusively to the Black Wax and Grand Prairie sections of Texas. They are secured by an equal face amount of First Mortgages on improved farm property or temporarily by United States Government obligations. The farm mortgages, which must be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board, are limited by law to 50% of the appraised value of the land and 20% of the insurable value of improvements. The security back of each loan is gradually increased by semi-annual payments on account of the principal.

Price 102½ and interest to yield 4.65% to 1936 and 5% thereafter.

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.  
STEVENSON, PERRY, STACY & CO.

These bonds are direct and general obligations of the State of South Dakota, secured by its full faith and credit AND ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE 5% RURAL CREDIT BONDS BEING CALLED FOR PAYMENT JULY 1, 1926. This difference in coupon rate will effect a large saving to the State of South Dakota and does not increase the present bonded debt.

HALEY, STUART & CO.  
Incorporated.  
WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO.

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes.  
**\$1,750,000**  
**STATE**  
**OF**  
**SOUTH DAKOTA**  
**4½% Bonds**  
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and certain other States.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
(As officially reported.)

Assessed Valuation, 1925	\$1,798,369,737
Total Bonded Debt	\$9,650,000
Population (1925 Census)	681,760
Ratio of Bonded Debt to Assessed Valuation	less than 54

These bonds are direct and general obligations of the State of South Dakota, secured by its full faith and credit AND ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE 5% RURAL CREDIT BONDS BEING CALLED FOR PAYMENT JULY 1, 1926. This difference in coupon rate will effect a large saving to the State of South Dakota and does not increase the present bonded debt.

REMICK, HODGES & CO.

**\$3,800,000**  
**THE TOURAINE**  
**Chicago**  
**First Mortgage (Fee)**  
**6½% Serial Coupon Gold Bonds**  
Dated June 1, 1926. Maturing Serially, 1929 to 1941. Chicago Title and Trust Company, Trustee.

The lower of two independent appraisals places the value of the land and completed building at \$6,193,333—which is more than 150% of the first mortgage loan.

PRICE: 100 and ACCRUED INTEREST TO YIELD 6½%.

George M. Forman & Co., Inc.  
100 East 42d Street, New York

SECURITY: The bonds are to be a direct, closed first mortgage on land owned in fee and 21-story structure to be erected thereon. The plot has a frontage of 150 feet on Lake Shore Drive and 200 feet on Schiller Street—one of the most valuable and desirable corners in the City of Chicago. This location is in the heart of Chicago's famous "Gold Coast" district, and only 5 minutes' ride from the downtown financial center.



## Business Statistics

## Transportation

		Per Cent. Departure	
		Average	From
		1921-25	Aver.
Revenue car loadings—	Period or Date		
All commodities	Week ended June 19	1,043,720	906,579 +15.1
Grain and grain products	Week ended June 19	39,272	36,582 +7.4
Coal and coke	Week ended June 19	186,602	155,321 +20.1
Forest products	Week ended June 19	74,660	66,397 +12.4
Manufactured products	Week ended June 19	647,742	560,946 +15.5
All commodities	Year to June 19	23,974,212	21,126,889 +13.5
Grain and grain products	Year to June 19	1,021,340	1,003,461 +1.8
Coal and coke	Year to June 19	4,697,131	4,200,497 +11.8
Forest products	Year to June 19	1,823,193	1,634,793 +11.5
Manufactured products	Year to June 19	15,082,491	12,973,351 +16.3
Freight car surplus	1st quarter June	270,841	278,070 -2.6
Per cent. freight cars serviceable	June 1	92.7	88.8 +4.4
Per cent. locomotives serviceable	June 1	85.3	79.6 +5.7
Gross revenue	Year to May 1	\$1,971,315,128	\$1,859,439,520 +6.0
Expenses	Year to May 1	1,553,569,136	1,544,347,904 +0.6
Taxes	Year to May 1	117,878,916	100,651,076 +17.1
Rate of return on property investment—			
Eastern District	Year to May 1	5.61	5.75 -2.3
Southern District	Year to May 1	5.71	5.75 -1.7
Western District	Year to May 1	3.50	5.75 -39.1
United States as a whole	Year to May 1	4.76	5.75 -17.2

SUMMARY OF IDLE CARS AND CAR LOADINGS  
AMERICAN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

	June 12	June 5	May 29	May 22	May 15	May 8
Car loadings	1,060,214	945,994	1,081,164	1,039,385	1,030,162	996,527
Idle cars	265,629	267,461	261,484	272,170	278,009	287,649

## GROSS RAILROAD EARNINGS

	1926	1925	Net Change	P. C.
Third week in June, 4 roads	\$6,046,011	\$5,475,470	+\$570,541	+10.43
Second week in June, 14 roads	18,424,916	16,742,038	1,682,878	+10.05
First week in June, 15 roads	18,874,013	17,192,610	1,681,403	+9.75
Fourth week in May, 15 roads	28,040,087	21,984,062	4,056,025	+18.45
Third week in May, 14 roads	18,124,630	15,950,455	2,174,175	+13.63
Second week in May, 15 roads	18,443,528	16,581,018	1,862,510	+7.23
First week in May, 15 roads	17,468,131	16,994,994	473,137	+2.78
Fourth week in April, 15 roads	23,063,433	21,891,860	1,171,573	+5.34
Third week in April, 14 roads	17,368,707	16,204,533	1,164,174	+7.18
Second week in April, 13 roads	17,013,487	15,921,491	1,091,996	+6.85
First week in April, 14 roads	17,646,125	16,514,362	1,131,763	+7.02
Fourth week in March, 15 roads	26,626,156	23,116,172	3,709,984	+16.09
Third week in March, 14 roads	17,723,131	16,555,077	1,168,054	+7.05
Second week in March, 14 roads	17,403,986	16,675,446	728,540	+4.35
First week in March, 14 roads	17,011,615	16,195,029	816,586	+4.96
Month of April	498,448,309	472,629,820	+25,818,489	+11.43
Month of March	528,905,183	485,236,559	+43,668,624	+22.50
Month of February	459,227,310	454,198,055	+5,029,255	+1.04

## WEEKLY DATA

		Week Ended		Year to Date	
		June 26, 1926	June 27, 1925	6 @2	6 @2
Interest rates					
Call loans	4 1/4 @ 4	5 @ 3 3/4	4 @ 3 3/4	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Time loans, 60-90 days	4 1/4 @ 4	4 @ 3 3/4	4 @ 3 3/4	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Time loans, 6 months	4 1/4 @ 4	4 @ 3 3/4	4 @ 3 3/4	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Com. dis., 4-6 months	4 1/4 @ 4	4 @ 3 3/4	4 @ 3 3/4	5 @ 4	5 @ 4
Bar gold and silver					
Bar gold in London	84s 11 1/2 d @ 84s 10 1/2 d	84s 11 1/2 d @ 84s 10 1/2 d	84s 11 1/2 d @ 84s 10 1/2 d	84s 11 1/2 d @ 84s 10 1/2 d	84s 11 1/2 d @ 84s 10 1/2 d
Bar silver in London	30 1/2 d @ 30 1/2 d	32 1/2 d @ 32 1/2 d	31 1/2 d @ 31 1/2 d	31 1/2 d @ 31 1/2 d	31 1/2 d @ 31 1/2 d
Bar silver in New York	65 1/2 c @ 65 1/2 c	70 1/2 c @ 69 1/2 c	68 1/2 c @ 68 1/2 c	68 1/2 c @ 68 1/2 c	68 1/2 c @ 68 1/2 c

## DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

		Reported in The Railway Age of—	
		June 26, 1926	June 19, 1926
Locomotives	14	516	550
Freight cars	516	550	130
Passenger cars	516	550	12
Rails (tons)	12,000	28,028	37
Structural steel (tons)	3,475	2,875	2,955

WHOLESALE FOOD PRICES  
1890-1899=100

	June 26, 1926	June 19, 1926	June 27, 1925
The Annalist Index	213.222	214.015	212.997

## MONTHLY DATA

## NEW BUILDING (3)

	June, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1925
Average daily building contracts awarded in 37 Eastern States	(22 Days.) \$20,356,294	(25 Days.) \$21,992,292	(26 Days.) \$21,578,915

## INTEREST RATES (2)

	June, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1925
Rate on 4-6 months commercial paper, names of choice character	3.88%	4.02%	3.93%

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

The range of exchange on the principal foreign centres for the week ended June 26, 1926, compares as follows.

		DEMAND		CABLES	
		Week's Range	Year 1926 to Date	Week's Range	Year 1926 to Date
Par.	Country	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
4.8665	London	4.86%	4.86%	4.86%	4.86%
19.28	Paris	2.94	2.79%	2.94	2.80%
19.28	Belgium	2.91%	2.83%	2.91%	2.83%
19.28	Switzerland	19.35%	19.35%	19.35%	19.35%
19.28	Italy	3.66%	3.60%	3.66%	3.60%
40.29	Holland	40.16	40.15	40.16	40.15
19.30	Greece	1.24%	1.24%	1.24%	1.24%
19.30	Spain	16.34	16.07	16.34	16.07
26.28	Denmark	26.53	26.48	26.53	26.48
26.80	Sweden	26.84	26.82	26.84	26.82
26.80	Norway	22.11	21.91	22.11	21.91
51.41	Russia*	.04	.03%	.04	.03%
48.66	Calcutta	36.37	36.31	36.37	36.31
78.00	Hongkong	55.63	55.38	55.63	55.38
108.82	Peking	76.25	76.25	76.25	76.25
49.83	Shanghai	72.88	72.50	72.88	72.50
50.00	Japan	46.83	46.72	46.83	46.72
42.44	Manila	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50
32.45	Buenos Aires	40.37	40.25	40.37	40.25
23.83	Rio	15.87	15.87	15.87	15.87
23.83	Germany	23.81	23.81	23.81	23.81
14.07	Austria	14.125	14.125	14.125	14.125
19.30	Poland	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
26.26	Czechoslovakia	2.96	2.96	2.96	2.96
19.30	Yugoslavia	1.76%	1.76%	1.76%	1.76%
19.30	Finland	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.52
19.30	Rumania	.45	.43%	.45	.43%
20.31	Hungary	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%

\*The figures given under "demand" are offered and bid prices for 500-ruble notes, while under "cables" are the 100-ruble notes.

MONTHLY DATA  
BOND YIELDS

	June, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1925
Average net yield on 10 high-priced bonds	4.370%	4.366%	4.436%

## PIG IRON PRODUCTION (8)

	June, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1925
Total (tons)	3,234,768	3,481,428	2,673,467
Average daily (tons)	107,822	112,304	89,116

## ACTIVE BLAST FURNACES (8)

	June 30, 1926	May 31, 1926	June 30, 1925
Number of stacks	371	371	396
Number in blast	221	228	189
Per cent. active	59.6	61.5	47.7

## DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS (1)

	June, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1925
Locomotives	191	50	16
Freight cars	4,270	435	777
Passenger cars	124	30	34
Rails (tons)	40,028	81,540	27,300
Structural steel (tons)	8,450	21,200	8,955

EXPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS (5)  
(Thousands)

	May, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1925
Crude materials	\$67,383	\$80,506	\$65,973
Crude foodstuffs and food animals	25,155	14,595	33,625
Manufactured foodstuffs	34,053	38,170	41,161
Semi-manufactures	50,707	57,910	58,818
Finished manufactures	170,781	188,017	162,708
Total domestic exports	\$348,079	\$379,198	\$362,286
Foreign exports	8,542	8,673	8,660
Total	\$356,621	\$387,871	\$370,946

IMPORTS BY COMMODITY GROUPS (5)  
(Thousands)

	May, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1925
Crude materials	\$128,109	\$164,800	\$136,241
Crude foodstuffs and food animals	35,908	47,122	34,168
Manufactured foodstuffs	32,931	39,249	39,800
Semi-manufactures	61,059	70,610	56,320
Finished manufactures	63,022	76,182	60,890
Total	\$321,029	\$397,963	\$327,519

## WOOL MACHINERY ACTIVITY (5)

	May, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1925
Looms wider than 50-inch reed space	57.4	58.7	65.8
Looms of 50-inch reed space or less	56.8	61.8	58.9
Carpet and rug looms	57.4	63.3	73.1
Spinning spindles, woolen	71.4	71.6	85.2
Spinning spindles, worsted	57.2	62.3	54.0
Cards	72.6	74.8	86.2
Combs	67.9	73.1	57.9

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES (6)  
1923-1900

	May, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1925
Food and kindred products	86.8	85.6	86.6
Textiles and their products	85.7	87.9	88.9
Iron and steel and their products	92.4	93.2	87.3
Lumber and its products	91.9	91.7	93.3
Leather and its products	85.7	87.1	89.6
Paper and printing	102.6	102.5	99.7
Chemicals and allied products	95.3	103.4	89.0
Stone, glass and clay products	102.3	99.2	100.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel	98.5	101.0	95.9
Public products	84.0	84.4	91.9
Vehicles for land transportation	93.5	95.3	92.3
Miscellaneous industries	95.5	96.6	93.0
All industries	91.7	92.8	90.9

WHOLESALE TRADE (4)  
1919=100

	May, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1925
Groceries	80	79	79
Meat	80	79	79
Dry goods	78	77	77
Shoes	60	59	54
Hardware	108	103	101
Drugs	111	123	106
Total	82	80	79

## SOURCES OF DATA

- (1) Railway Age
- (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle
- (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation
- (4) Federal Reserve Board
- (5) United States Department of Commerce
- (6) United States Department of Labor
- (7) United States Department of Agriculture
- (8) The Iron Age

FOREIGN BANK STATEMENTS  
BANK OF ENGLAND

	June 24	June 24
Gold	\$150,350,000	\$150,085,000
Reserve	26,031,000	27,083,000
Notes reserve	28,340,000	29,329,000
Ratio to liabilities	17.19%	24.75%
Circulation	141,706,000	140,388,000
Public deposits	10,457,000	18,652,000
Other deposits	154,670,000	100,339,000
Govt. securities	51,610,000	27,160,000
Other securities	103,061,000	65,394,000

BANK OF FRANCE  
(In thousands of francs.)

	July 1	June 24
Gold	5,548,590	5,548,573
Silver	337,544	337,158
Circulation	53,914,237	53,073,191
Treasury deposits	23,294,890	30,218,208
General deposits	3,204,040	2,694,849
Bills discounted	5,605,580	4,743,716
Advances	2,377,598	2,140,780
State advances	37,350,000	36,600,000

## FAILURES (DUN'S)

	Week Ended	Week Ended	Week Ended
	June 24, '26	June 25, '25	June 26, '24
East	135	88	134
South	82	47	22
West	120	77	110
Pacific	63	23	54
United States	400	235	390
Canada	38	23	62
Total	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
East	117	82	100
South	103	38	76
West	94	60	73
Pacific	35	15	43
United States	349	195	292
Canada	41	22	66

# Bank Debits and Federal Reserve Bank Statements

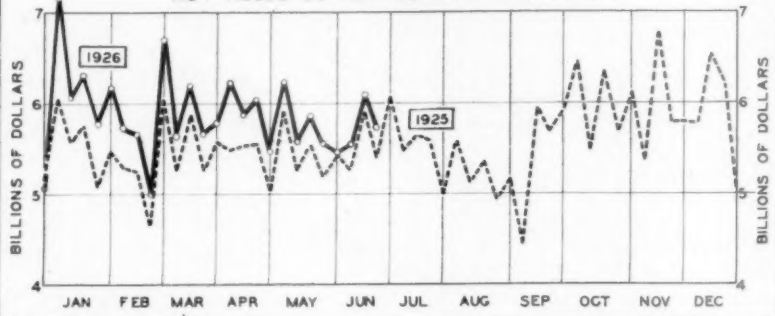
MONTHLY DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS  
140 CITIES OUTSIDE NEW YORK

ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION



WEEKLY DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS  
250 CITIES OUTSIDE NEW YORK

NOT ADJUSTED FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

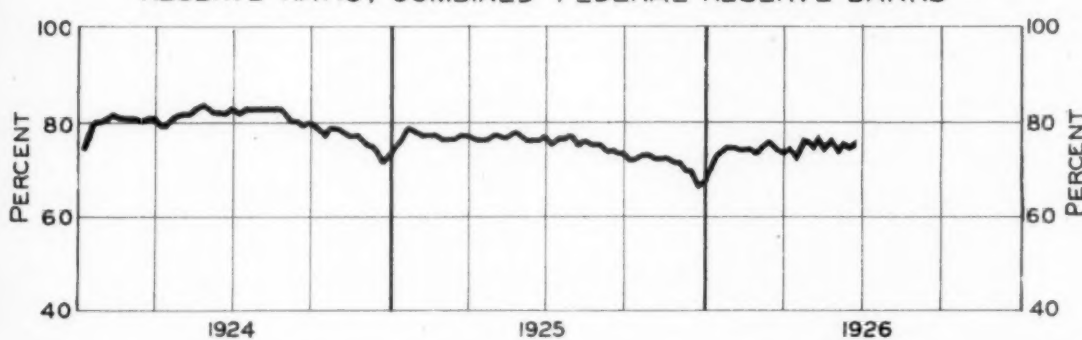


## Debits to Individual Accounts by Federal Reserve Districts

(In thousands of dollars.)

Week ended—	District 1, Boston.	District 2, New York.	District 3, Philadelphia.	District 4, Cleveland.	District 5, Richmond.	District 6, Atlanta.	District 7, Chicago.	District 8, St. Louis.	District 9, Minneapolis.	District 10, Kansas City.	District 11, Dallas.	District 12, San Francisco.	Total 12 Districts.	N. Y. City.	Total Outside N. Y. City.
June 23, 1926.....	\$601,293	\$6,907,529	\$541,285	\$692,695	\$307,049	\$260,546	\$1,393,524	\$301,843	\$167,200	\$267,970	\$153,433	\$675,244	\$12,269,601	\$6,544,023	\$5,725,578
June 16, 1926.....	670,142	6,920,343	588,464	694,460	330,028	291,520	1,449,390	315,453	178,777	285,092	165,042	723,257	12,614,968	6,546,591	6,068,377
June 24, 1925.....	606,293	5,988,062	589,897	642,160	289,305	245,092	1,255,240	252,230	173,728	251,710	135,827	614,064	11,043,608	5,658,452	5,375,156

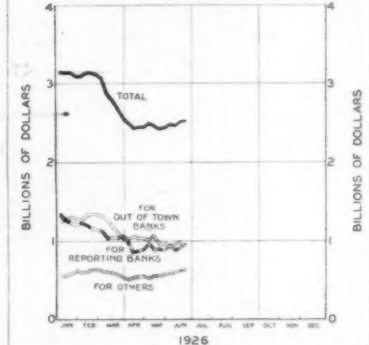
RESERVE RATIO, COMBINED FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS



The latest date for which data are plotted is June 23; data for June 30 received too late for plotting.

LOANS SECURED BY STOCKS AND BONDS

NEW YORK REPORTING MEMBER BANKS



Latest date plotted June 23.

## Statement of Member Banks

PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF REPORTING MEMBER BANKS IN LEADING CITIES.

(In thousands of dollars.)

	All Reporting Member Banks— June 23, 1926.	New York City— June 16, 1926.	Chicago— June 23, 1926.	June 16, 1926.	June 23, 1926.	June 16, 1926.
Number of reporting banks....	703	703	59	59	46	46
Loans and discounts, gross:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	\$142,936	\$150,281	\$44,927	\$43,410	\$13,009	\$18,219
Secured by stocks and bonds.....	5,419,602	5,365,579	2,063,443	2,015,314	617,855	614,888
All other loans and discounts.....	8,382,980	8,539,391	2,275,736	2,398,823	701,476	719,261
Total loans and discounts.....	\$13,945,518	\$14,055,251	\$4,384,106	\$4,457,547	\$1,332,340	\$1,352,368
Investments:						
U. S. Government securities.....	2,508,995	2,541,976	911,446	936,140	163,743	165,928
Other bonds, stocks and securities.....	3,146,507	3,140,587	892,942	909,760	204,995	203,219
Total investments.....	\$5,655,502	\$5,682,563	\$1,804,388	\$1,845,900	\$368,738	\$369,147
Total loans and investments.....	\$19,601,020	\$19,737,814	\$6,188,494	\$6,303,447	\$1,701,078	\$1,721,515
Reserve balances with F. R. banks.....	1,665,482	1,687,468	701,535	730,103	179,299	162,207
Cash in vault.....	274,779	271,261	62,787	60,481	21,781	20,488
Net demand deposits.....	12,900,556	13,129,797	5,036,073	5,120,343	1,164,137	1,186,407
Time deposits.....	5,607,618	5,603,876	834,568	823,027	506,788	504,833
Government deposits.....	187,822	184,829	32,812	32,812	10,057	7,090
Bills payable and rediscounted with F. R. Banks:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	135,254	92,995	24,200	14,650	18,942	5,918
All other.....	119,733	83,938	11,435	7,090	2,552	870
Total borrowings from F. R. banks.....	\$255,987	\$176,933	\$35,635	\$21,740	\$21,524	\$6,788

## TOTAL LOANS SECURED BY STOCKS AND BONDS OF 59 REPORTING NEW YORK CITY MEMBER BANKS

(Thousands.)

	For Own Account.	For Out-of-Town Banks.	Others.	Total.
June 23.....	\$974,700	\$942,764	\$615,434	\$2,532,898
June 16.....	926,394	981,788	809,228	2,517,410

## Comparative Statement of Federal Reserve Banks

Condition June 30.

District.	Gold Reserve.	Total Bills Discounted.	Total U. S. Govt. Secur.	F. R. Notes in Circulation.	Due Members Reserve Acct.	Ratio %.
Boston.....	\$269,046,000	\$38,987,000	\$12,899,000	\$142,777,000	\$145,682,000	77.3
New York.....	1,053,967,000	102,489,000	82,569,000	408,673,000	867,421,000	84.6
Philadelphia.....	185,992,000	55,424,000	21,723,000	127,629,000	132,745,000	73.6
Cleveland.....	276,359,000	47,413,000	37,414,000	191,712,000	177,756,000	76.6
Richmond.....	74,705,000	45,570,000	9,342,000	70,247,000	66,518,000	59.3
Atlanta.....	174,496,000	39,170,000	2,338,000	179,046,000	66,510,000	74.6
Chicago.....	350,056,000	89,587,000	58,020,000	186,185,000	341,242,000	70.0
St. Louis.....	42,747,000	30,657,000	26,451,000	41,909,000	76,857,000	51.5
Minneapolis.....	79,062,000	3,758,000	19,828,000	61,421,000	48,266,000	74.0
Kansas City.....	85,740,000	15,480,000	36,518,000	61,384,000	59,661,000	60.1
Dallas.....	43,887,000	12,294,000	28,371,000	35,715,000	54,285,000	56.5
San Francisco.....	258,871,000	34,202,000	49,806,000	190,581,000	161,896,000	74.2

## Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

(000 omitted.)

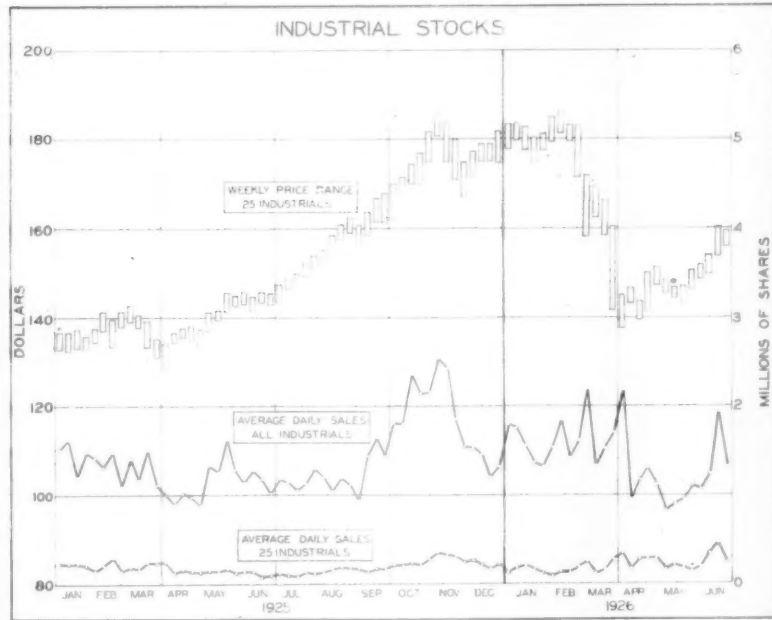
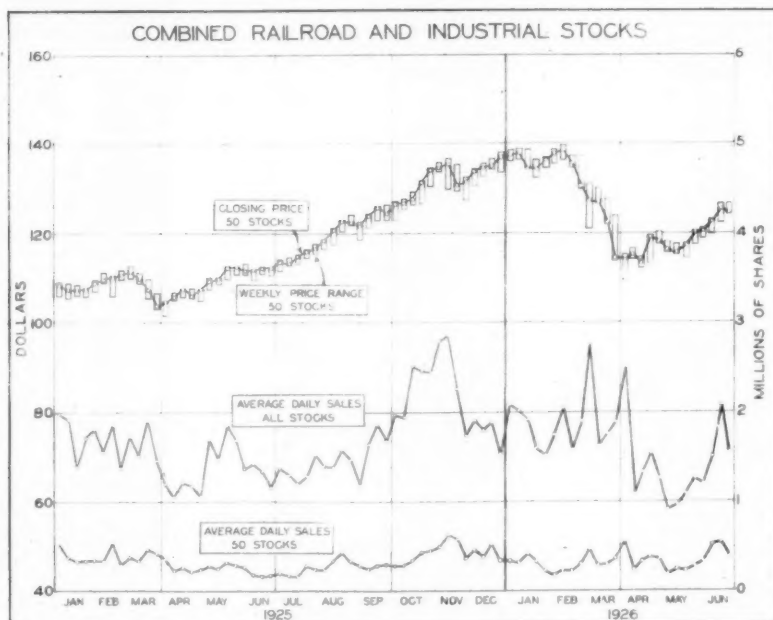
	Combined Federal Reserve Banks June 30, 1926.	June 23, 1926.	July 1, 1925.	June 30, 1926.	June 23, 1926.	July 1, 1925.
<b>RESOURCES:</b>						
Gold with Federal Reserve agents.....	\$1,462,159	\$1,467,699	\$1,459,127	\$387,946	\$388,061	\$356,159
Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury.....	56,277	44,189	58,141	10,161	6,503	9,067
Gold held exclusively against F. R. notes.....	\$1,518,436	\$1,511,888	\$1,517,268	\$398,107	\$394,564	\$365,216
Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board.....	656,073	662,190	680,503	256,452	236,515	221,702
Gold and gold certificates held by banks.....	660,419	672,563	587,791	399,408	410,228	330,222
Total gold reserves.....	\$2,834,928	\$2,846,641	\$2,785,562	\$1,053,967	\$1,041,307	\$917,140
Reserves other than gold.....	144,711	148,893	141,306	38,263	40,164	35,178
Total reserves.....	\$2,979,639	\$2,995,533	\$2,926,868	\$1,092,230	\$1,081,471	\$952,318
Non-reserve cash.....	48,522	56,301	47,429	11,242	15,514	14,658
Bills discounted:						
Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....	263,106	225,848	268,937	75,581	65,706	109,440
Other bills discounted.....	251,925	253,310	242,688	26,908	26,559	41,671
Total bills discounted.....	\$515,031	\$479,158	\$511,625	\$102,489	\$92,265	\$151,111
Bills bought in open market.....	249,394	247,236	249,090	55,553	61,393	46,991
U. S. Government securities:						
Bonds.....	81,893	108,620	68,247	9,391	13,306	4,912
Treasury notes.....	232,195	205,401	249,551	59,868	53,058	73,136
Certificates of indebtedness.....	71,191	69,077	35,777	13,310	12,745	8,178
Total U. S. Government securities.....	\$385,279	\$383,098	\$353,575	\$82,569	\$79,109	\$86,226
Other securities.....	3,200	3,200	2,250	1,507	1,836	2,835
Foreign loans on gold.....	5,502	6,700	10,500	1,507	1,836	2,835
Total bills and securities.....	\$1,158,406	\$1,119,392	\$1,127,040	\$242,118	\$234,603	\$287,163
Due from foreign banks.....	645	645	636	645	645	636
Uncollected items.....	641,109	654,976	670,084	158,675	156,954	173,388
Bank premises.....	59,749	59,739	60,180	16,715	16,715	16,899
All other resources.....	16,288	16,272	20,809	4,796	4,953	5,514
Total resources.....	\$4,904,358	\$4,902,858	\$4,853,046	\$1,526,411	\$1,510,855	\$1,450,575
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....	\$1,697,279	\$1,682,769	\$1,653,006	\$408,673	\$400,027	\$337,789
Deposits:						
Member bank—reserve account.....	2,228,839	2,225,306	2,198,629	867,421	864,550	843,935
Government.....	10,713	11,835	23,330	6,629	8,223	7,238
Foreign bank.....	4,756	5,910	6,197	1,519	1,332	3,939
Other deposits.....	15,523	15,173	24,229	7,527	6,792	15,558
Total deposits.....	\$2,259,836	\$2,258,224	\$2,252,385	\$883,996	\$880,897	\$870,670
Deferred availability items.....	589,333	600,319	603,527	136,785	130,987	149,034
Capital paid in.....	122,770	122,785	115,693	35,355	35,375	31,690
Surplus.....	220,310	220,310	217,837	59,964	59,964	58,749
All other liabilities.....	14,830	18,451	10,598	2,908	3,605	2,643
Total liabilities.....	\$4,904,358	\$4,902,858	\$4,853,046	\$1,526,411	\$1,510,855	\$1,450,575
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined.....	75.3%	76.0%	74.9%	54.6%	54.4%	78.8%
Contingent liability on bills purchased for foreign correspondents.....	\$54,459	\$53,583	\$36,971	\$14,924	\$13,213	\$9,873



Week Ended

## Stock Sales and Price Averages

Saturday, June 26.



TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS									
	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Same Day Ch'ge. Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Same Day Ch'ge. Last Yr.
June 21.	93.44	92.37	92.72	+ .18	79.00	June 25.	93.86	92.68	93.07 - .25
June 22.	93.84	92.59	92.93	+ .21	78.63	June 26.	93.03	92.72	92.84 - .23
June 23.	93.60	92.35	92.68	- .25	79.30	June 28.	93.49	92.74	93.16 + .31
June 24.	93.84	92.78	93.32	+ .64	79.39	June 29.	93.70	93.03	93.36 + .21
						June 30.	94.02	93.29	93.56 + .20

TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS									
	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Same Day Ch'ge. Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Same Day Ch'ge. Last Yr.
June 21.	159.79	157.87	159.00	+ .72	144.04	June 25.	157.63	155.95	156.54 - .42
June 22.	159.56	158.04	158.40	- .60	143.14	June 26.	156.47	155.92	156.34 - .20
June 23.	158.65	156.30	156.74	- 1.66	143.49	June 28.	157.23	155.89	157.07 + .73
June 24.	157.73	156.37	156.96	+ .22	143.66	June 29.	159.09	157.32	158.69 + 1.62
						June 30.	159.87	158.01	158.93 + .24

COMBINED AVERAGE—50 STOCKS									
	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Same Day Ch'ge. Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Same Day Ch'ge. Last Yr.
June 21.	126.61	125.12	125.86	+ .45	111.52	June 25.	125.74	124.31	124.80 - .34
June 22.	126.70	125.32	125.66	- .20	110.88	June 26.	124.75	124.32	124.59 - .21
June 23.	126.12	124.32	124.71	- .95	111.39	June 28.	125.35	124.31	125.11 + .52
June 24.	125.77	124.57	125.14	+ .43	111.52	June 29.	126.39	125.17	126.02 - .91
						June 30.	126.94	125.64	126.24 + .22

SHARES SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE				Same Week		
	Week Ended June 26, 1926.	1925.	1924.			
Monday	1,885,267	1,103,365	628,067			
Tuesday	1,825,506	1,246,160	629,105			
Wednesday	1,673,372	997,887	830,840			
Thursday	1,323,512	948,191	1,065,300			
Friday	1,276,180	1,177,336	949,920			
Saturday	434,396	689,704	501,735			
Total week	8,418,132	6,162,653	4,602,957			
Year to date	213,998,046	202,321,653	112,820,829			
Monday, June 28.	916,599	1,454,500	788,040			
Tuesday, June 29.	1,401,830	1,130,986	905,429			
Wednesday, June 30.	1,675,112	1,533,420	847,969			

YEARLY RANGE—COMBINED AVERAGES OF 50 STOCKS											
	High.	Low.		High.	Low.		High.	Low.		High.	Low.
1926.	139.16 Feb.	109.63 Mar.	1923.	92.52 Mar.	77.15 Oct.	1920.	94.07 Apr.	62.70 Dec.	1916.	101.51 Nov.	50.91 Apr.
1925.	138.21 Dec.	101.16 Mar.	1922.	93.06 Oct.	66.21 Jan.	1919.	99.59 Nov.	69.73 Jan.	1915.	94.13 Oct.	58.99 Feb.
1924.	107.23 Dec.	82.26 Apr.	1921.	73.13 May	58.35 June	1918.	80.16 Nov.	64.12 Jan.	1914.	73.30 Jan.	57.41 July
						1917.	90.46 Jan.	57.47 Dec.	1913.	79.25 Jan.	63.09 June

## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 26.

(Total Sales 8,418,132 Shares.)

With Closing Prices, Wednesday, June 30.

Yearly Price Ranges—1926 Range—									
1924.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
64	61	70%	62	84%	Feb. 1	70%	May 21	70%	May 21
..	..	..	..	..	50	Feb. 27	43	May 20	..
..	..	..	..	..	100	May 22	104%	Mar. 19	..
63%	73%	117%	90	116	Apr. 26	99%	Mar. 18	..	..
19%	6	20	12	18%	Jan. 29	10	Mar. 19	..	..
54	28%	62%	47	63%	Jan. 28	48%	May 11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	9%	Jan. 4	7%	Jan. 23	..
92	67%	117%	86%	119%	Mar. 11	107%	May 19	..	..
14%	4%	15%	9%	16	Feb. 10	7%	May 11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	110	May 26	107%	Mar. 24	..
1%	..	2%	1	110%	1	Jan. 4	1%	May 24	..
193	193	203	203	*220	June 23	27%	May 4	..	..
					June 3	*202%	Feb. 19	..	..
..	..	*103	*103	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	50	Mar. 15	47	June 18	..
132%	96%	133%	119	142	Apr. 20	131	Jan. 6	..	..
87%	65	116%	80	142	Feb. 13	106	Mar. 30	..	..
119%	110	121%	117	122%	June 14	118%	Mar. 20	..	..
73%	41%	97%	71%	94%	Jan. 13	78%	Mar. 20	..	..
104%	90	109	103%	110%	May 24	105	Apr. 7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 24	24%	May 20	..	..
17%	7%	20%	13%	34%	Jan. 14	15	May 20	..	..
49%	18%	82%	38%	96%	Jan. 4	51	May 20	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 8	34%	Mar. 31	..	..
56	52	58%	53%	57%	May 3	55	Jan. 15	..	..
40%	36	43	38%	38%	Feb. 5	21	June 2	..	..

STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)									
	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Per. Period.	Mon. June 21.	Week's Range.	Sat. June 26.	Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.
ABITBI POWER & PAPER (sh.) (ABI)	250,000	Apr. 15, '26	\$1	Q	73	74	73	7%	200
Abraham & Straus (sh.) (AST)	155,000	May 1, '26	1%	Q	..	..	..	45%	..
Abraham & Straus pf.	4,500,000	June 30, '26	\$1.50	Q	110%	113%	110%	110%	200
Adams Express (AE)	12,000,000	..	..	..	12%	12%	12%	12%	12
Advanced Chemical & Dye pf.	12,500,000	July 1, '26	75c	Q	50	51%	50	51%	500
Advance Rumely pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alumina Lead (sh.) (AUA)	1,192,018	Apr. 5, '26	125c	Q	7%	8%	7%	8%	1,300
Air Reduction (sh.) (ADN)	201,193	Apr. 15, '26	\$1	Q	115%	117%	115%	115%	4,300
Ajax Rubber (sh.) (AJ)	500,000	Dec. 15, '20	\$2	..	9%	9%	9%	9%	2,000
Alabama & Vicksburg (ALM)	4,300,000	Oct. 1, '25	3	..	116	116	116	1%	100
Alaska Juneau G. M. (\$10) (JU)	13,967,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany Per Wrapping Paper (sh.) (ANW)	86,000	..	..	..	27%	27%	27%	27%	100
Albany & Susquehanna (AQ8)	3,500,000	July 1, '26	4%	SA	208	208	208	208	2
Allegheny & Western (AY)	3,200,000	July 1, '26	3	SA	..	..	..	..	..
Alliance Realty (sh.) (ANR)	120,000	Apr. 16, '26	50c	Q	..	..	..	..	..
All-American Cables (AAC)	27,586,000	Apr. 15, '26	1%	Q	140%	142	140%	142	200
Allied Chemical & Dye (sh.) (ACD)	2,178,109	May 1, '26	\$1	Q	125	126	119%	119%	142
Allied Chemical & Dye pf.	39,284,800	July 1, '26	1%	Q	121	121	120%	120%	122%
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing (AH)	26,000,000	May 15, '26	1%	Q	88	88%	86%	87	3,200
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	16,500,000	Apr. 15, '26	1%	Q	109	109	107	107	3,200
Amerasia Corporation (sh.) (ARC)	713,300	Apr. 30, '26	40c	Q	28%	31%	28	30%	30%
American Agricultural Chemical (AGH)	33,322,100	Apr. 15, '21	2 1/2	..	21%	21%	18%	18%	3,800
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	28,455,200	Apr. 15, '21	1 1/2	..	60%	67%	61	63	5,400
American Bank Note (\$10) (ABN)	4,945,250	July 1, '26	40c	Q	40%	40%	39%	39%	1,200
American Bank Note pf. (\$50)	4,995,650	July 1, '26	75c	Q	..	..	..	..	..
American Beet Sugar Company (sh.) (ABS)	150,000	Jan. 30, '26	1	..	24	24%	23%	24	1,800

ODD  
LOTSSize of orders makes no difference in quality of service rendered—care, courtesy and accuracy.  
Our Statistical Dept. freely at your disposal.Helpful booklet A-7 on Trading  
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HISHOLM &amp; HAPMAN

52 Broadway, New York.  
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SHARE

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[illegible]

# Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges				1926 Range		Date	STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Last Date	Dividend Per Cent.	Per- iod	Week's Range			Sat. June 26, Last	Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.	Wed. June 30, Close.	
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.							Mon. June 21, First	High.	Low.					
100%	28%	46%	35	45%	Jan. 4	33%	Mar. 30	Erie 1st pf.	47,173,900	Apr. 9, '07	2	40%	42%	40%	42%	+ 2%	26,100	42%	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Erie 2d pf.	15,728,700	June 10, '26	Q	38%	41%	38	41%	+ 3%	12,600	40%	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Erie 1st pf.	2,000,000	June 10, '26	Q	38%	41%	38	41%	+ 3%	12,600	40%	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Essex Cotton Mills 1st pf. (ESX)	3,000,000	July 1, '26	Q	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 3%	19,800	x117	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Famous Players-Lasky pf. (FPL)	8,000,000	July 1, '26	Q	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 3%	19,800	x117	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Federal Light & Traction (FLT)	6,619,231	July 1, '26	Q	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 3%	19,800	x117	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Federal Light & Traction pf. (FLT)	3,374,744	June 1, '26	Q	12%	12%	12%	12%	+ 3%	19,800	x117	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Federal Mining & Smelting (FMS)	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09	1%	80	81	79	80	- 10	1,050		
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance (FPI)	12,000,000	June 15, '26	1%	100	100	100	100	+ 1%	100	74%	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fifth Avenue Bus term etfs. (FV)	4,588,750	Apr. 16, '26	16c	188%	192	188%	193%	+ 5%	900		
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	First National Pictures 1st pf. (FNP)	2,500,000	July 1, '26	Q	101	106	101	103	+ 8%	1,400	104%	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	First National Stores (FNS)	394,067	July 1, '26	37%	Q	34%	34%	33	33	- 1%	1,200	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fisher Body (sh.) (FIS)	60,000,000	May 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	96%	96%	92%	93%	- 1%	1,200	32%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fisk Rubber (sh.) (FK)	111,667	Oct. 1, '20	75c	19%	20	18%	18%	- 2%	27,700	18%	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fisk Rubber 1st pf. stamped.	848,900	May 1, '26	1%	Q	81	81%	81	81%	+ 1%	290	81%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fisk Rubber 1st pf. conv.	1,102,600	May 1, '26	1%	Q	100	100	98	98	- 2	2,200	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fleischmann Company (sh.) (F)	1,300,000	May 1, '26	1%	Q	100	100	98	98	- 2	2,200	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Foundation Company (sh.) (FO)	99,968	June 15, '26	\$2	Q	46%	47%	46%	46%	- 4%	20,700	48
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Fox Film A (sh.) (FOXA)	600,000	Apr. 15, '26	\$1	Q	69	69	67%	68%	- 4%	10,800	103%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Franklin Simon pf. (FIS)	1,000,000	June 1, '26	1%	Q	107	107	107	107	+ 1%	4,500	70%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Freepot-Texas (sh.) (FT)	728,452	Nov. 28, '19	1	32%	33	31	31%	- 1%	17,800	30	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	GABRIEL, SNUBER A (sh.) (GSR)	198,000	July 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	33%	33%	32	32%	- 1%	2,000	32%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Gardner Motors (sh.) (GRD)	155,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	7%	7%	7	7	+ 1%	2,100	7%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General American Tank Car (sh.) (GT)	303,576	July 1, '26	1%	SA	14%	45	44%	44%	+ 1%	1,100	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General American Tank Car Co. pf.	8,472,700	July 1, '26	1%	Q	99%	101%	99%	101%	+ 1%	500	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Asphalt (AS)	23,542,500	June 1, '26	1%	Q	70%	71%	68%	68%	- 3%	20,700	71
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Asphalt pf. (Del.) (sh.) (GAS)	7,416,000	June 1, '26	1%	Q	39%	39%	39%	39%	+ 1%	200	39%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Gas & Electric 7% pf. A (sh.)	311,529	July 1, '26	37%	Q	106%	106%	106%	106%	+ 1%	100	108%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Gas & Electric 7% pf. B (sh.)	62,572	July 1, '26	1%	Q	106%	106%	106%	106%	+ 1%	100	108%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Gas & Electric 7% pf. C (sh.)	40,000	July 1, '26	1%	Q	98%	98%	98%	98%	+ 1%	200	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Baking pf. (sh.) (GGP)	90,775	July 1, '26	\$2	Q	53	53	53	53	+ 1%	400	54%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Cigar Company (sh.) (GY)	362,556	May 1, '26	\$1	Q	53	53	53	53	+ 1%	400	54%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Cigar Company deb. pf.	2,000,000	June 1, '26	1%	Q	114%	114%	114%	114%	+ 1%	35,700	34%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Electric (GL)	180,287,300	Apr. 15, '26	2	Q	344%	345	336%	337	- 4%	3,000	11%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Electric special (GL)	7,211,484	Apr. 15, '26	15c	Q	111%	111%	111%	111%	+ 3%	375,700	147%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Motors (sh.) (GM)	35,721,670	June 12, '26	\$5.75	Q	146%	146%	139%	141%	+ 1%	3,000	11%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Motors 6% deb.	3,181,600	June 12, '26	15c	Q	146%	146%	139%	141%	+ 1%	3,000	11%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Motors 6% deb.	2,048,700	May 1, '26	1%	Q	103%	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%	500	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Motors 6% deb.	2,048,700	May 1, '26	1%	Q	103%	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%	500	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Outdoor Adv. A (sh.) (GVZA)	104,714,000	May 1, '26	1%	Q	103%	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%	500	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Outdoor Adv. B (sh.) (GVZB)	25,000,000	May 1, '26	1%	Q	103%	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%	500	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Outdoor Adv. C (sh.) (GVZC)	642,368	May 1, '26	1%	Q	103%	103%	103%	103%	+ 1%	500	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Petroleum (GP)	29,429,500	June 15, '26	71c	Q	64	64	63%	63%	+ 1%	75,300	87%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Railway Signal (sh.) (GRS)	325,000	July 1, '26	\$1	Q	82	82	83%	83%	+ 1%	75,300	87%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Railway Signal pf.	2,575,000	July 1, '26	\$1	Q	82	82	83%	83%	+ 1%	75,300	87%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	General Refractories (sh.) (GRK)	225,000	Apr. 15, '26	30c	Q	44	43	42	43	+ 2	600	
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Gimbel Brothers (sh.) (GI)	622,500	May 1, '26	50c	Q	54	54	54	54	+ 2	100	52%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Gimbel Brothers pf.	21,000,000	May 1, '26	1%	Q	104%	104%	104%	104%	+ 1%	1,200	17
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Gold Dust (sh.) (GR)	400,000	July 1, '26	50c	Q	17%	17%	17	17	+ 1%	17,700	49%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Goodrich (B. F.) (sh.) (GR)	365,880	June 1, '26	\$1	Q	48%	48%	45%	46%	+ 1%	10,100	49%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Goodrich (B. F.) Company pf.	36,284,000	July 1, '26	2	Q	107	107	107	107	+ 1%	4,000	107%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Goodrich Tire & Rubber prior pf.	15,000,000	July 1, '26	2	Q	107	107	107	107	+ 1%	4,000	107%
100%	25%	43%	34	43%	Jan. 2	30	Mar. 30	Goodrich Tire & Rubber pf. (GOR)	61,739,600	Apr. 15, '26	1%	Q	104						



## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.										Range.		Date.		STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last		Dividend Per Cent.	Per- iod.	Week's Range.				Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.	Wed. June 30. Close.
1924.	Low.	High.	1925.	Low.	High.	1926.	Low.	High.	Date.	Date	Price	Mon. June 21. First.	High.			Low.	Sat. June 26. Last.									
88	33	74	41	74	107	107	Feb. 5	51	May 20	Kelly-Springfield Tire pf.	5,294,700	Feb. 15, '24	2	60	61	60	60	+ 1	300							
78 1/2	40	72	43	73 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	Feb. 5	63	June 4	Kelly-Springfield Tire 1st pf.	2,950,000	Apr. 1, '24	1 1/2	..	..	..	65 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
104	76	124	87	126	158	158	Feb. 4	86	May 12	Kellogg Wheel (KW)	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	101 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
107 1/2	104 1/2	112	107 1/2	118	158	158	Feb. 8	115	Mar. 27	Kellogg Wheel pf.	2,280,000	May 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	115 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
57 1/2	34 1/2	59 1/2	46 1/2	58 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	Feb. 10	49 1/2	Mar. 30	Kennett Copper (sh.) (KCN)	4,474,373	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
84 1/2	52 1/2	103	72	82 1/2	103	103	Jan. 4	2 1/2	May 30	Keynote Tire & Rubber (sh.) (KST)	4,474,373	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
98 1/2	88	105	95	99 1/2	105	105	Jan. 25	93 1/2	Mar. 19	Kinney Company (G. R.) (sh.) (KNX)	60,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	70 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
62 1/2	42 1/2	55 1/2	28 1/2	33 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	Jan. 14	15 1/2	Mar. 25	Kinney Company (G. R.) pf.	5,601,200	June 1, '26	2	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..			
98 1/2	90	107 1/2	85 1/2	95 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	Feb. 1	70 1/2	Mar. 26	Kresge Department Stores (sh.) (KDS)	243,324	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..			
114 1/2	110	116	110 1/2	114 1/2	116	116	Feb. 26	113	Feb. 18	Kresge Department Stores pf.	3,531,300	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..			
32 1/2	190	440	380	545	Jan. 22	545	Jan. 22	425	Jan. 22	Kresge (S. S.) Company (sh.) (KSS)	2,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	113 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
30 1/2	45	30	23 1/2	31	Feb. 19	29 1/2	Jan. 21	20 1/2	Jan. 21	Kresge (S. S.) Company (KSS)	36,776,300	May 1, '26	1	..	..	..	545	..	..	..	..	..	..			
90 1/2	91	100 1/2	98 1/2	101	Feb. 18	100	Jan. 20	100	Jan. 20	Kress (S. H.) pf.	2,920,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	..			
113	79	178	110 1/2	168	Jan. 14	146	Mar. 29	146	Mar. 29	Kuppenheimer (B.) (sh.) (BKU)	500,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	32 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
79	73	85	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kuppenheimer (B.) pf.	2,500,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..			
113	79	178	110 1/2	168	Jan. 14	146	Mar. 29	146	Mar. 29	LACLEDE GAS COMPANY (LG)	10,700,000	June 15, '26	2	..	..	..	154	..	..	..	..	..	..			
79	73	85	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	Laclede Gas Company pf.	2,500,000	June 15, '26	2 1/2	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lago Oil & Transport (sh.) (LGO)	3,962,648	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	23 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
85	39 1/2	88 1/2	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lambert Company (sh.) (LAM)	281,250	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	47 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lee Rubber & Tire (sh.) (LRT)	300,000	Sep. 1, '23	50c	..	..	..	47 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
85	39 1/2	88 1/2	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lehigh Valley (sh.) (LV)	60,501,700	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	89 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Life Savers, Inc. (sh.) (LSV)	500,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	20 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lehn & Fink (sh.) (LNF)	265,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	33 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Liggett & Myers (sh.) (LMY)	21,496,400	June 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	81 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Liggett & Myers, Class B (sh.) (LMB)	27,123,875	June 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	80 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Liggett & Myers pf.	22,512,900	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lima Locomotive (sh.) (LMW)	210,941	June 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	63 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Loew's, Incorporated (sh.) (LW)	1,060,780	June 30, '26	50c	..	..	..	37 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Loft, Incorporated (sh.) (LFT)	2,920,000	Dec. 30, '25	25c	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Loft-Bell Lumber A (sh.) (LBQ)	593,921	June 30, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit (sh.) (LW)	7,086,200	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pf.	4,448,200	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	115 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Loose-Wiles 2d pf.	2,000,000	May 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	130 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lorillard (P.) Company (sh.) (LOR)	32,171,725	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	38 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Lorillard (P.) Company pf.	11,131,725	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	115 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisiana Oil (sh.) (LOO)	1,131,725	..	..	..	..	18 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..				
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisville Gas & Electric, Class A (sh.) (LOU)	526,164	June 25, '26	43 1/2	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Louisville & Nashville (LNI)	117,000,000	Feb. 10, '26	3	SA	135 1/2	135 1/2	132 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
17 1/2	8	19	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ludlum Steel (sh.) (LMS)	135,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	McCRODY STORES (sh.) (MRY)	376,721	June 1, '26	40c	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	McCrody Stores pf.	3,000,000	May 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	McCrody Stores, Class B (sh.)	78,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	McIntyre Forcible (sh.) (MYF)	3,250,000	June 30, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	120 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Mack Trucks (sh.) (MQT)	61,514	June 30, '26	1 1/2	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..			
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Mack Trucks 1st pf.	10,921,000	June 30, '26	1 1/2</													

[illegible]



## Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1924.				Yearly Price Ranges.				1925.				1926.				STOCKS (and ticker abbreviations)	Amount Capital Stock Listed	Date Paid	Dividend Per Cent	Per iod	Week's Range					Week's Change	Week's Sales	Week's Close
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Mon. June 21.	Tue. June 22.						Wed. June 23.	Thurs. June 24.	Fri. June 25.					
29	17 1/2	32 1/2	21 1/2	36 1/2	25 1/2	Mar. 26	25 1/2	Mar. 30	36 1/2	25 1/2	Mar. 30	36 1/2	25 1/2	Mar. 30	36 1/2	25 1/2	25,232,380	June 15, '26	500	Q	34 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	+ 2 1/2	121,300	36 1/2
84 1/2	82	143 1/2	80 1/2	136 1/2	80 1/2	Jan. 4	103	Apr. 12	136 1/2	80 1/2	Jan. 4	103	Apr. 12	136 1/2	80 1/2	10,000,000	June 21, '26	1 1/2	Q	130	133 1/2	130	133 1/2	133 1/2	+ 3 1/2	2,600	133 1/2	
96	86	104	92	107	86	June 27	100	Jan. 18	107	86	June 27	100	Jan. 18	107	86	6,700,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	104	107	104	107	107	+ 3 1/2	500	107	
95 1/2	88	109 1/2	82	117 1/2	82	Feb. 2	92	Apr. 15	117 1/2	82	Feb. 2	92	Apr. 15	117 1/2	82	11,205,800	July 1, '26	2	Q	108	114 1/2	107	112 1/2	112 1/2	+ 2	10,700	112 1/2	
110 1/2	96	113 1/2	99 1/2	124 1/2	99 1/2	Feb. 8	112	May 4	124 1/2	99 1/2	Feb. 8	112	May 4	124 1/2	99 1/2	5,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	+ 1/2	4,800	31 1/2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	June 21	30 1/2	June 14	...	...	June 21	30 1/2	June 14	...	...	42,885,900	Apr. 30, '26	\$1	Q	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	+ 1	6,800	52 1/2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Mar. 12	22	Mar. 31	...	...	Mar. 12	22	Mar. 31	...	...	225,750	May 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	+ 1	31,000	35 1/2	
105 1/2	85 1/2	108 1/2	86	105 1/2	86	June 21	103 1/2	Mar. 30	105 1/2	86	June 21	103 1/2	Mar. 30	105 1/2	86	372,380,000	May 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	+ 1 1/2	25,800	105 1/2	
79 1/2	38 1/2	120 1/2	77 1/2	119 1/2	77 1/2	Jan. 4	103 1/2	Mar. 30	119 1/2	77 1/2	Jan. 4	103 1/2	Mar. 30	119 1/2	77 1/2	120,000,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	+ 1 1/2	27,700	118 1/2	
85	68 1/2	85 1/2	63	92 1/2	63	Jan. 2	87 1/2	Apr. 6	92 1/2	63	Jan. 2	87 1/2	Apr. 6	92 1/2	63	80,000,000	Apr. 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1 1/2	7,300	92 1/2	
100	97	101	85	105 1/2	85	June 11	101	Jan. 13	105 1/2	85	June 11	101	Jan. 13	105 1/2	85	4,757,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	+ 1 1/2	105 1/2	92 1/2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 19	11	June 2	...	...	Feb. 19	11	June 2	...	...	225,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	11	11	11	11	11	+ 1 1/2	3,500	11	
20	7 1/2	30 1/2	15 1/2	31 1/2	15 1/2	Jan. 13	7 1/2	Apr. 19	31 1/2	15 1/2	Jan. 13	7 1/2	Apr. 19	31 1/2	15 1/2	4,500,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	20	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 2 1/2	2,500	23 1/2	
76	108	105	72	110 1/2	72	Mar. 11	101	Jan. 12	108	72	Mar. 11	101	Jan. 12	108	72	3,000,000	July 1, '26	2	Q	20	23 1/2	21 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 2 1/2	2,500	23 1/2	
41 1/2	31 1/2	61	40 1/2	69	40 1/2	Mar. 8	51	Mar. 2	69	40 1/2	Mar. 8	51	Mar. 2	69	40 1/2	1,164,685	Apr. 25, '26	750	Q	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1 1/2	22,500	50 1/2	
73 1/2	30 1/2	88	62	92 1/2	62	Feb. 9	53 1/2	Mar. 30	92 1/2	62	Feb. 9	53 1/2	Mar. 30	92 1/2	62	22,536,050	June 15, '26	\$1	Q	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,300	54 1/2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Feb. 4	67 1/2	May 19	...	...	Feb. 4	67 1/2	May 19	...	...	12,492,500	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	71	73 1/2	71	73 1/2	73 1/2	+ 2 1/2	3,300	73 1/2	
85	71 1/2	86 1/2	81	90	81	Feb. 5	80	Mar. 2	86 1/2	81	Feb. 5	80	Mar. 2	86 1/2	81	6,488,000	June 30, '26	1 1/2	Q	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1 1/2	81,800	84 1/2	
42 1/2	33	47 1/2	38 1/2	46 1/2	38 1/2	Jan. 2	40 1/2	May 14	47 1/2	38 1/2	Jan. 2	40 1/2	May 14	47 1/2	38 1/2	13,016,434	June 15, '26	500	Q	44	46 1/2	44	46 1/2	46 1/2	+ 2 1/2	76,200	46 1/2	
119 1/2	115 1/2	119	110 1/2	119 1/2	110 1/2	May 18	116 1/2	May 14	119 1/2	110 1/2	May 18	116 1/2	May 14	119 1/2	110 1/2	515,889,800	June 15, '26	250	Q	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+ 1 1/2	4,400	117 1/2	
25 1/2	13 1/2	16	10 1/2	25 1/2	10 1/2	Feb. 16	45 1/2	May 21	25 1/2	10 1/2	Feb. 16	45 1/2	May 21	25 1/2	10 1/2	199,072,300	June 15, '26	1 1/2	Q	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	+ 1 1/2	700	117 1/2	
80	50	70	55 1/2	80	55 1/2	Feb. 9	45 1/2	Feb. 9	80	55 1/2	Feb. 9	45 1/2	Feb. 9	80	55 1/2	290,000	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	75	75	75	75	75	+ 1 1/2	3,000	75	
65 1/2	55 1/2	82	62 1/2	88 1/2	62 1/2	Jan. 7	75	Mar. 27	82	62 1/2	Jan. 7	75	Mar. 27	82	62 1/2	5,383,600	July 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	+ 1 1/2	3,000	81 1/2	
100 1/2	48 1/2	96 1/2	55 1/2	92 1/2	55 1/2	Jan. 2	68 1/2	May 17	96 1/2	55 1/2	Jan. 2	68 1/2	May 17	96 1/2	55 1/2	625,000	May 15, '26	\$1.50	Q	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 2 1/2	1,800	77 1/2	
84 1/2	54 1/2	89 1/2	61 1/2	94 1/2	61 1/2	Jan. 4	59 1/2	May 19	84 1/2	61 1/2	Jan. 4	59 1/2	May 19	84 1/2	61 1/2	600,000	June 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 2 1/2	1,800	77 1/2	
46 1/2	30 1/2	58 1/2	21 1/2	61 1/2	21 1/2	Feb. 23	47 1/2	Mar. 30	46 1/2	21 1/2	Feb. 23	47 1/2	Mar. 30	46 1/2	21 1/2	1,875,000	June 1, '26	\$1.25	Q	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1 1/2	35,800	32 1/2	
115	110	125	112	122 1/2	112	June 23	114 1/2	Feb. 23	115	110	June 23	114 1/2	Feb. 23	115	110	7,830,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 1 1/2	100	122 1/2	
12 1/2	6	12	3 1/2	12 1/2	3 1/2	Feb. 1	1 1/2	Apr. 13	12 1/2	3 1/2	Feb. 1	1 1/2	Apr. 13	12 1/2	3 1/2	766,920	June 1, '26	1 1/2	Q	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,800	2 1/2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 4	30 1/2	Mar. 30	...	...	Jan. 4	30 1/2	Mar. 30	...	...	1,104,800	June 15, '26	250	Q	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	+ 1 1/2	1,300	33 1/2	
8 1/2	2 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2	Jan. 29	19 1/2	May 24	8 1/2	4 1/2	Jan. 29	19 1/2	May 24	8 1/2	4 1/2	1,131,300	June 1, '26	500	Q	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1 1/2	300	21 1/2	
35	23	41 1/2	20	47 1/2	20	Apr. 29	19 1/2	May 24	35	23	Apr. 29	19 1/2	May 24	35	23	10,000,000	June 1, '26	500	Q	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	+ 1 1/2	300	21 1/2	
12 1/2	12	15 1/2	5 1/2	13	5 1/2	Jan. 7	8 1/2	Apr. 13	12 1/2	5 1/2	Jan. 7	8 1/2	Apr. 13	12 1/2	5 1/2	5,000,000	Feb. 2, '26	750	Q	11	11	11	11	11	+ 1 1/2	100	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan. 4	7 1/2	May 14																				

# Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges				STOCKS		Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Per. Prod.	Week's Range				Week's Ch'ge.	Week's Sales.	Wed. Close.
1924.	Low.	High.	1925.	Low.	High.					Mon. June 21.	Tue. June 22.	Wed. June 23.	Thurs. June 24.			
28	11	60	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	145,508	Jan. 2, '24	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
72 1/2	11	60	17	17 1/2	17 1/2	56,987	Mar. 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
128 1/2	72 1/2	220	112 1/2	222	Jan. 4	2,776,100	June 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
81	23 1/2	78 1/2	35 1/2	44 1/2	Jan. 6	354,425	July 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
89 1/2	68 1/2	89 1/2	76 1/2	80	Feb. 2	314,876	July 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
75 1/2	58 1/2	76 1/2	58	65	Feb. 24	25,193,900	June 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
23 1/2	9 1/2	32 1/2	16	30 1/2	June 23	65,000,000	June 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
46 1/2	35	57 1/2	45 1/2	56 1/2	Jan. 14	12,992,200	July 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
85 1/2	32	48 1/2	22 1/2	32 1/2	Feb. 9	5,592,500	July 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2
72	50 1/2	92 1/2	63	89 1/2	Jan. 4	10,321,700	July 1, '26	1 1/2	1 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1 1/2	1,800	165 1/2

## RIGHTS

High. Date.	Low. Date.	Expire.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net	Sales.	Wed. Close.
6 1/2 May 28	5 1/2 May 20	Am. Tel. & Tel. Aug. 2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	65,400	6 1/2
7 1/2 June 12	4 1/2 June 25	Pam. Players July 23	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6,600	7 1/2
8 June 9	7 June 11	Int. Tel. & Tel. Sep. 1	8	8	8	8	8	4,100	8
1 1/2 June 7	1 1/2 June 18	Media Elec. July 25	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	400	1 1/2
22 1/2 Feb. 13	16 1/2 Mar. 30	Reading Jan. 1, '27	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	4,000	22 1/2

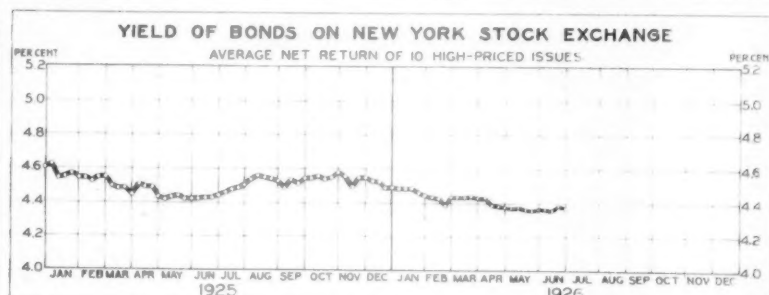
High and low prices are based on sales of 100-share lots except in special instances, where an asterisk (\*) indicates that the price given is for less than that amount. (Partly extra. \$Plus stock. \$Payable in common stock. xEx dividend. \$Plus 1 1/2% quarterly in stock. aPayable 2 1/2% quarterly in common stock.

## Dividends Declared Since Previous Issue of The Annalist and Awaiting Payment

Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hrs. of Record.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hrs. of Record.	Company.	Rate.	Pay-able.	Hrs. of Record.
STEAM RAILROADS.				STEAM RAILROADS.				STEAM RAILROADS.			
Allegheny & Western	3	Q July 1	June 21	Allegheny & Western	3	Q July 1	June 21	Allegheny & Western	3	Q July 1	June 21
Ath. T. & S. F. Ry.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Ath. T. & S. F. Ry.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Ath. T. & S. F. Ry.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Baltimore & Ohio	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Baltimore & Ohio	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Baltimore & Ohio	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21
Bell R.R. & S. Y. Ind.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Bell R.R. & S. Y. Ind.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Bell R.R. & S. Y. Ind.	1	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21
Boston & Providence	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Boston & Providence	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Boston & Providence	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Central R. R. of N. J.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Central R. R. of N. J.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Central R. R. of N. J.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Delaware & Hudson	\$2.25	Q July 1	June 21	Delaware & Hudson	\$2.25	Q July 1	June 21	Delaware & Hudson	\$2.25	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	\$2.25	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$2.25	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$2.25	Q July 1	June 21
Del. Lack. & West.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Del. Lack. & West.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Del. Lack. & West.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21
Illinois Central R. R.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Illinois Central R. R.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Illinois Central R. R.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Lehigh & Hudson River	3	Q July 1	June 21	Lehigh & Hudson River	3	Q July 1	June 21	Lehigh & Hudson River	3	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	3	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	3	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	3	Q July 1	June 21
New Orleans & N. E.	6	Q July 1	June 21	New Orleans & N. E.	6	Q July 1	June 21	New Orleans & N. E.	6	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	6	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	6	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	6	Q July 1	June 21
Nor. R. R. of N. H.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Nor. R. R. of N. H.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Nor. R. R. of N. H.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Norfolk & Worcester	2	Q July 1	June 21	Norfolk & Worcester	2	Q July 1	June 21	Norfolk & Worcester	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Pacific Coast Co. 1st pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Pennsylvania	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Pennsylvania	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Pennsylvania	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Provident & Worcester	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Provident & Worcester	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Provident & Worcester	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Reading	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Reading	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Reading	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Home & Clinton	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Home & Clinton	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Home & Clinton	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
PUBLIC UTILITIES.				PUBLIC UTILITIES.				PUBLIC UTILITIES.			
Am. Power & Light	10c	Q July 1	June 21	Am. Power & Light	10c	Q July 1	June 21	Am. Power & Light	10c	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	10c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	10c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	10c	Q July 1	June 21
Am. Elec. Power pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Am. Elec. Power pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Am. Elec. Power pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.75	Q July 1	June 21
Amherst Gas Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Amherst Gas Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Amherst Gas Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Ariz. Power & Light	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Ariz. Power & Light	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Ariz. Power & Light	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Ark. Light & Power	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Ark. Light & Power	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Ark. Light & Power	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Asso. Int. El. Co. Cl. A	62 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Asso. Int. El. Co. Cl. A	62 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Asso. Int. El. Co. Cl. A	62 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	62 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	62 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	62 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Bell Tel. of Pa.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Bell Tel. of Pa.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Bell Tel. of Pa.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Bell Tel. of Pa. 2d pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Bell Tel. of Pa. 2d pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Bell Tel. of Pa. 2d pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Brooklyn Borough Gas	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Brooklyn Borough Gas	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Brooklyn Borough Gas	50c	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	50c	Q July 1	June 21
Buffalo Gen. Electric	25c	Q July 1	June 21	Buffalo Gen. Electric	25c	Q July 1	June 21	Buffalo Gen. Electric	25c	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	25c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	25c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	25c	Q July 1	June 21
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cal. Elec. Gen. Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cal. Elec. Gen. Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Cent. Power (Neb.)	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cent. Power (Neb.)	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cent. Power (Neb.)	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Cin. News & C. L. & T.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cin. News & C. L. & T.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cin. News & C. L. & T.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Cin. & Sub. Bell Tel.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cin. & Sub. Bell Tel.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cin. & Sub. Bell Tel.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
City Ry. (Dayton, O.)	1	Q July 1	June 21	City Ry. (Dayton, O.)	1	Q July 1	June 21	City Ry. (Dayton, O.)	1	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1	Q July 1	June 21
Columbia Gas & Elec.	\$1.25	Q July 1	June 21	Columbia Gas & Elec.	\$1.25	Q July 1	June 21	Columbia Gas & Elec.	\$1.25	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	\$1.25	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.25	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.25	Q July 1	June 21
Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Commonwealth Edison Co.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Commonwealth Edison Co.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Commonwealth Edison Co.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Commonwealth Gas & El.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Commonwealth Gas & El.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Commonwealth Gas & El.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Cos. of N. J.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cos. of N. J.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Cos. of N. J.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Diamond State Tel.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Diamond State Tel.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Diamond State Tel.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Dom. P. & Trans. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Dom. P. & Trans. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Dom. P. & Trans. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Eastern N. J. Pwr. pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Eastern N. J. Pwr. pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Eastern N. J. Pwr. pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Edison & Gen. Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Edison & Gen. Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Edison & Gen. Co.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Eliz. Finance Corp. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Eliz. Finance Corp. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Eliz. Finance Corp. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Emp. Tr. Corp. 6 1/2 pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Emp. Tr. Corp. 6 1/2 pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Emp. Tr. Corp. 6 1/2 pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	\$1.50	Q July 1	June 21
Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Foshay (W. B.) Co. Inc.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Foshay (W. B.) Co. Inc.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Foshay (W. B.) Co. Inc.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do 7 1/2 pf. Series A	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do (in com. stock)	7 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do (in com. stock)	7 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do (in com. stock)	7 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	7 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	7 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	7 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Gal. L. P. & R. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Gal. L. P. & R. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Gal. L. P. & R. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Gas. E. L. & P.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Gas. E. L. & P.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Gas. E. L. & P.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do employees' stock	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do employees' stock	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do employees' stock	2 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Hartford City Gas Light	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Hartford City Gas Light	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Hartford City Gas Light	50c	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	50c	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	50c	Q July 1	June 21
Houston Gas & Fuel	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Houston Gas & Fuel	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Houston Gas & Fuel	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Inter. Pitt. Corp. A	87 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Inter. Pitt. Corp. A	87 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Inter. Pitt. Corp. A	87 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	87 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	87 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	87 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Ind. Util. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Ind. Util. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Ind. Util. pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	1 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Kinloch-Bloomington Tel.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Kinloch-Bloomington Tel.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Kinloch-Bloomington Tel.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	2	Q July 1	June 21
Lawrence Gas & El.	82 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Lawrence Gas & El.	82 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Lawrence Gas & El.	82 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Do pf.	82 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	82 1/2	Q July 1	June 21	Do pf.	82 1/2	Q July 1	June 21
Mrs. Light & Heat	2	Q July 1	June 21	Mrs. Light & Heat	2	Q July 1	June 21	Mrs. Light & Heat	2</		



Saturday, June 26.



NET YIELD AND NEW ISSUES					
		Last Week.	Same Week Last Year	Year to Date.	Same Period Last Year
Average net yield of ten high-priced bonds.....		4.370%	4.455%	4.408%	4.520%
New security issues.....		\$114,953,000	\$81,173,000	\$2,460,374,000	\$2,114,269,442
AVERAGE 40 BONDS					
		Close.	Net Ch'ge.		Close. Net Ch'ge.
June 21.....	87.66	-.01	June 25.....	87.59	
June 22.....	87.72	+.06	June 26.....	87.53	
June 23.....	87.75	+.03	June 28.....	87.52	-.07
June 24.....	87.59	-.16	June 29.....	87.52	-.01
			June 30.....	87.44	-.07

YEARLY HIGHS AND LOWS					
	High.		Low.		
*1926	87.95	June	85.52	Jan.	1919
1925	85.44	Dec.	81.99	Jan.	1918
1924	82.46	Dec.	76.89	Jan.	1917
1923	79.43	Jan.	75.53	Oct.	1916
1922	82.54	Aug.	75.01	Jan.	1915
1921	76.91	Nov.	65.85	June	1914
1920	73.14	Oct.	65.57	May	1913
*To date					
					High.
					Low.
					71.05
					75.65
					74.24
					86.19
					81.52
					81.42
					85.45

For Week Ended Saturday, June 26. (Total Sales \$57,403,650 Par Value) With Closing Prices, Wednesday, June 30.

[illegible]

[illegible]







[illegible]



Week Ended

## Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, June 26.

Boston				Chicago				Baltimore				San Francisco			
MINING.				STOCKS.				STOCKS.				Stock and Bond Exchange			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Arcadian	70	70	70	1,100 Adams Royal	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	10 Armstrong Cator pf.	25	25	25	7 Associated Oil Co. 1935	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
875 Arizona Commercial	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	435 All-Amer Radio	14	13 1/4	13 1/4	2,361 Arundel Corp.	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	1 Cal. Gas & Elec. unit	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
505 Bingham	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	15 Am Pub Util par pf.	94	94	94	10 A C Line of Conn.	230	230	230	1 Cal. & Hawaiian Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
264 Calumet & Arizona	98 1/4	94	94	200 Am Pub Serv pf.	97	93	93	35 Baltimore Trust	133 1/2	132 1/2	133	ref. 1st mtg. 7 1/2, 1937, 10 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
224 Calumet & Hecla	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	85 Amer Shipbuilding	75	74 1/4	75	100 Baltimore Tube pf.	41	40	40	2 Cal. & Hawaiian Sugar	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
250 Carson	35	30	35	4,710 Amer States, Class A	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	31 Bank of Balt.	237 1/2	237 1/2	237 1/2	15 Key System Transit ref.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
325 Cliff	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3,500 Do Class B	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	12 Benesch & Sons pf.	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	58, 1938	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
1,115 Copper Range	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	4,830 Do warrants	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	10 Canton Co.	230	230	230	1 Market St. Ry. 1st mtg.	98	98	98
70 East Butte	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	2,705 Armour, Class A	10 1/4	14 1/4	13 1/4	2 Century Trust	136	136	136	S. F. G. B. 7 1/2, 1940	98	98	98
230 Hardy Coal	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	880 Do Class B	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	100 Central Fire Ins.	26 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	5 Miller & Lux, Inc., 1st	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
404 Island Creek Coal	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	763 Armour of Illinois pf.	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	31 Ches. & Potomac Tel. pf.	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	mtg. 7 1/2, 1937	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
1,785 Isle Royale	11	10 1/4	10 1/4	241 Armour of Del. pf.	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	242 Citizens Nat. Bank	50	49 1/2	50	12 N. Am. Col. of Cal. gen.	99	98 1/2	98 1/2
300 La. Salle	35	25	25	125 Asad Inv. Co.	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	2 Com. Bank	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	& ref. mtg. 6 1/2, 1935	56	54 1/2	55 1/2
440 Mass. Con.	35	25	25	6,375 Auburn Motor	58	52	53 1/2	40 Do pf. B.	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	13 Pacific Gas & Elec. gen.	100	100	100
550 Mayflower Old Colony	75	60	65	2,255 Balaban & Katz	73	72 1/2	73	120 Do pf. B.	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	& ref. mtg. 5 1/2, 1942	100	100	100
477 Mohawk	34	32 1/4	33 1/4	330 Beaverboard B	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	10 Do 1st pf.	90	90	90	mtg. 5 1/2, 1943	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1,440 New Cornelia	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	40 Do 1st pf.	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	700 Do Lion Tire & Rubber	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	2 Union Oil Co. of Cal. 1st	102	102	102
314 Nipissing	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	1,975 Bendix	34 1/4	32	32 1/4	200 Eastern Rolling Mill	31 1/4	31	31	lien s. fd. 58, 1931	102	102	102
565 North Butte	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	9,365 Borg & Beck	36 1/4	35	35 1/4	80 Fidelity & Deposit	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	2 Western Pacific R. R. 1st	99 1/2	99	99 1/2
320 Old Dominion	16 1/4	16	15 1/2	775 Brach & Sons	32 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	10 Fidelity & Gty.	120	120	120				
380 Pocahontas	13	12 1/4	12 1/4	470 Central Ill. Pub. Serv. pf.	96	96	96	53 Finance Service, A.	19	18 1/2	18 1/2				
235 Quincy	19	18 1/4	19	150 Cent. Gas & El. pf. N.Y.	96	96	96	60 Do pf.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4				
281 St. Mary's Land	19	18 1/4	19	656 Cent. Ind. Power pf.	88	87	87	22 Guar. Co. Md.	12	12	12				
1,000 Ray Cons.	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	370 Cent. P. S. Del.	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	100 Do 7 1/2 pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2				
100 Superior & Boston	75	75	75	135 Central & S. W. pf.	92	91 1/2	92	22 Do 8 1/2 pf.	104	103 1/2	104				
180 U. S. Smelting R. & M.	42	42	42	460 Do prior pf.	95	94 1/2	95	100 Do 9 1/2 pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2				
355 Do pf.	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	660 Do warrants	18 1/4	18	18 1/4	230 Do 10 1/2 pf.	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4				
8,779 Utah Apex	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	44 Chicago Fuse	31 1/4	30	31 1/4	100 Do 11 1/2 pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2				
1,375 Utah Metals	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	120 Chi. N. S. & Mil. R. R.	50	49	49	200 Do 12 1/2 pf.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2				
300 Venezuela	6	5 1/4	6	110 Do prior pf.	100	99 1/2	100	20 Do 13 1/2 pf.	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2				
50 Winona	20	15	20	40 Do pf.	78	78	78	315 Do 14 1/2 pf.	22 1/2	22	22 1/2				
RAILROADS.				STOCKS.				STOCKS.				STOCKS.			
67 Boston & Albany	171 1/4	171 1/4	171 1/4	1,147 Chicago Yellow Cab.	45	43 1/4	44 1/4	300 Lorraine Pet.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	3,280 Bancitaly Corporation	79 1/4	79	79
335 Boston Elevated	80	78 1/2	80	1,000 Commonwealth Edison	145	142 1/4	143 1/4	227 Manufacturers Finance	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	705 Bank of Italy	461	459	459
10 Do 1st pf.	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	4,005 Do rights	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	88 Do pf.	21	20 1/4	21	425 California Packing Corp.	140 1/4	137 1/4	137 1/4
45 Do 2d pf.	105	104	105	460 Consumers Co.	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	315 Do 2d pf.	22 1/2	22	22 1/2	2,290 Caterpillar Tractor	138	135	137 1/4
2,541 Boston & Maine	37	35 1/2	36	275 Do pf.	76	75	75 1/2	60 Mrs. Finance Trust pf.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	363 East Bay Water, A. pf.	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
364 Do prior pf.	100	100	100	570 Continental Motors	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	50 Maryland Casualty	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	2,933 General Petroleum Corp.	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
27 Do Pass pf.	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	373 Crane Co.	52 1/2	52	52 1/2	25 Merch & Miners Bank	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	22 Great Western Power pf. 10 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
45 Eastern Mass. Ry.	63	62	63	260 Do pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	47 Merch & Miners Transp.	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	145 Hawaiian Com'l. & Sugar	45	44 1/2	45
116 Do pf.	63	62	63	180 Crown Williamette P. pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	450 Mtge. & Acceptance	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	Co.	45	44 1/2	45
340 Do adj.	42 1/2	42	42 1/2	115 Cuno Press	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	185 Do pf.	32 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	50 Hawaiian Pineapple	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
2,340 N. Y. N. H. & H.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	325 Decker & Cohn	32	31 1/2	31 1/2	91 Mt. Vernon C. Mills	90	89 1/2	90	3,500 North American Oil	41	39 1/2	39 1/2
11 Norwalk & Worcester pf.	123	123	123	1,650 Eddy Paper	25	21	25	50 Penn Water & Power	144	144	144	1,284 Pac. Gas & El. Co. 1st pf. 100	99	99 1/2	99 1/2
217 Old Colony	120	118	120	525 Electric Household Util.	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	167 U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	1,450 Pacific Oil & Tel. pf.	1,37 1/2	1,37 1/2	1,37 1/2
30 Rutland pf.	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	525 Eria	12	12	12	210 Slick Gel.	20	18 1/2	20	180 Pacific Tel. & Tel. pf.	102	101 1/2	101 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.				200 Evans & Co.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	50 Penn Water & Power	144	144	144	400 Paraffine Companies, Inc.	101	100	100
143 Amerasia	30 1/2	28	30 1/2	374 Fair (The)	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	100 Monongahela Power pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	8,097 Shell Union Oil	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
188 Am. Pneum. Ser. 1st pf.	30	29	30	60 Do pf.	106	106	106	200 Monongahela Power pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	35 Sherrill Flour Co.	51 1/2	51	51
125 Do 2d pf.	25	23 1/4	24 1/4	100 Foote Gear & Machine	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	182 New Amstar Casualty	50 1/2	50	50	240 Spring Valley Water Co.	104	103	103
218 Am. Sugar	72 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	675 Fitzsimmons & Connell	31 1/4	30	30	40 Old Town Nat. Bank	14	13 1/4	13 1/4	32,653 Standard Oil of Cal.	58	58	58 1/2
1,012 Am. Tel. & Tel.	141 1/4	139 1/4	139 1/4	355 Cosard (H. J.)	34	34	34	110 Park Bank	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	110,450 Union Oil of Cal.	98 1/4	98 1/4	98 1/4
855 Am. Woolen	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	330 Great Lakes D. & D.	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	210 Slick Gel.	20	18 1/2	20				
322 Do pf.	74	72	73	915 Gref Bros	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	50 Penn Water & Power	144	144	144				
260 Anoske	53 1/4	53	53	50 Hart, Schaffner & Marx	112	112	112	100 Monongahela Power pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2				
520 Andes Pet.	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	200 Hammermill Paper	36	34 1/2	36	182 New Amstar Casualty	50 1/2	50	50				
25 Atlas	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	50 Hupp Motor	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	40 Old Town Nat. Bank	14	13 1/4	13 1/4				
261 Atlas Plywood	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	9,025 Illinois Brick	52 1/2	48 1/2	52	110 Park Bank	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2				
1,000 Beacon Oil															



# A Sesqui-Centennial Reflection

ASSEMBLED in a room in Philadelphia one hundred and fifty years ago, a group of men with grave faces and quickened pulses signed their names to a paper which might easily have proved to be their death warrant. Greatly daring, they "mutually pledged to each other" their "Lives," their "Fortunes" and their "Sacred Honor." From this solemn moment in history the world has been a different place.

The vast nation, which now pauses in the thoughtless rush of its daily affairs before a date so tremendous that it cannot be disregarded, looks reverently back across a century and a half. Here in the hands of a few frail human beings was the destiny of millions and of generations. Here was the writing, not of mortal fingers, but of Eternal Progress.

## BANK of the MANHATTAN COMPANY

OFFICES

MAIN OFFICE: 40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Union Square Office: Union Square at 16th St.

Madison Avenue Office: Madison Ave. at 43rd St.

38 Offices in Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

STEPHEN BAKER, PRESIDENT.



2. 1926